THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,532—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
6th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th ,,	PERSIA	7000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th ,,	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th ,,	CHINA	6000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th ,,	EGYPT	6000		
31st Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
7th ,,	ARABIA	6000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
28th ,,	PERSIA	7000		
4th ,,	MARMORA	10000		
9th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
2nd May.	EGYPT	6000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	6000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 538 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Athens	5594	----	----	3 Jan.	...
City of Birmingham	7000	----	----	13 Jan.	1912 15 Jan.
City of Sparta	5415	1912 ----	----	20 Jan.	...
City of York	7810	----	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	22 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	20 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	29 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	15 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

The above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	652	1,041	489	699
,, Liverpool	608	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin

FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

5½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

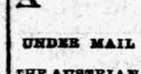
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/5 inch...Rs. .8 per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 6 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	...	1235	Thurs.	4th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C.M.
Linga	...	2184	Fri.	5th Jan.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	...	2184	Mon.	8th Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th Jan. calling at Muscat, Lingo, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2098 tons, on Wednesday 10th January, calling at Vernawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura" 3358 tons on or about 13th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Java, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	... 3905	A. Petris	..... 16th Jan. 1912
Cleopatra	... 4039	E. Seberich	..... 1st Feb. ,,
Habsburg	... 3979	D. Cosulich	..... 16th Feb. ,,
Semiramis	... 3999	...	..... 1st Mar. ,,
Bregenz	... 3905	A. Petris	..... 16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	... 4039	E. Seberich	..... 1st April ,,
Habsburg	... 3979	D. Cosulich	..... 16th ,, ,,
Semiramis	... 3999	...	..... 1st May ,,
Bregenz	... 3905	A. Petris	..... 16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	... 4039	E. Seberich	..... 1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5995	S. Climak	.....26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	...28th Mar. ,,
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	...27th April ,,
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	.....28th ,, ,,
China	6017	P. Pavisich	.....28th May ,,
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	.....27th June ,,

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,, 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 633	,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 834	,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	...5990	...R. Dannecker	... 24th Jan. 1912.

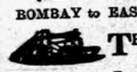
For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a President	8310	Bremer	..... 4th Jan. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	..... 12th Jan. 1912.
Fomali	2655	Kasch	..... 22nd Jan. 1912.
Kanzler	3003	Schutt	..... 3rd Feb. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made at ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YIGILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent,

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:

103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOULLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3. 4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8 and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6, 4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6. 4° with eather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000=say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ...	,,	3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund ...	,,	19,500,000=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Mutebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tsehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 307, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS

61, HORNBY ROAD,

OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 6.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clear in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. 1.0 bottle.

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore gray hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

FOR X'MAS SEASON!

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BURMA LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company, which is being WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY, are required, on or before the 28th day of February, 1912, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Undersigned, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to A.F. FERGUSON and E.R. HOLDSWORTH, the Liquidators of the said Company, 5 Phayre Street, Rangoon, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

A. F. FERGUSON and E.R. HOLDSWORTH, Liquidators.

Rangoon 21st December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

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FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Shore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

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Peshawar...	Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....	Arr. 8-30 a.m

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi ...	27	30
" " Meerut ...	29	5
" " Saharanpur ...	30	59
" " Umballa ...	32	24
" " Bareilly ...	33	35
" " Bhatinda ...	33	21
" " Ludhiana ...	34	51
" " Ferozepore ...	34	58
" " Lahore ...	36	50
" " Kathgodam ...	37	30
" " Amritsar ...	37	59
" " Rawalpindi ...	44	31
" " Peshawar ...	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

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Furniture such as set of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, mirror and panel door almyrahs, hatstands, jardineers, tiled top teapoys and tables, dinner waggons, saddle stands, a large size partition screen made specially to order with doors, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, phonographs and records, iron safes, set of dining table in 10 pieces, large size marble topped sideboard glassware and crockery &c., &c.

The property of an European Gentleman—Plateware such as dish covers, lunch dish, icepail, sardine dish, condiment dish, toast rack, liquor tantalus, whisky stand, butter pot &c.

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1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

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Bombay, 2nd January, 1912.

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J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Justice DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

19-11—Payne and Co. Abdul Russool Bhuloo. vs Khairunnissabai widow and another. Matubhai J. and M. Dastur and Co.

Long Cause.

612-10—Bhaishanker K. and G. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji. vs Narotamdas Thakoredas and others. Madhowji K. and C.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

331-07—Mulla and M. Domingo Noronha and others. vs Viscount de Wrem and others. J. Mantri.

692-10—Captain and V. Mahomed Yoonus Curtay and others. vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Goolamali Mehri and another. D. J. Mantri.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

269-11—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Bhimji Bhanji. vs James Mitchell Tanish and others. Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

962-10—Manecklal and Co. Rattansi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison and Co. Crawford B. and Co.

927-09—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another. vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others. Payne and Co. Pestonjee R. K. and Co.

618-10—Mulla and M. Radhakisson Dwarkadas a firm. vs Motilal Jowanmal and others. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

282-11—M. B. Chothia. Manchershaw Bamonji Chothia. vs T. B. Kantharia and others. Wadia G. and Co.

213-10—Payne and Co. Shavaksha Ruttanji Bomanji. vs Hugh Hagarth and sons a firm. Craigie B. and C.

780-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhar. vs Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. In Person. Chitnis M. and K.

110-10—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas and others, vs Sha Valabhji Bhica and others. Mulla and M.

391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas. vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.

888-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Manecklal a firm. vs Gokaldas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwali. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jamsedji R. and D. Sakarbai widow. vs Sakarchand Kessowji and others. Kanga and S.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. vs Haji Saltanally Shustry. Matubhai J. and M.

631-10—Mirza M. and M. Muhomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Makri and another. vs Shahabuddin bin Haji Sharfudin Ghattay. Captain and V.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen and others. vs Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

231 08—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vasanji a firm. vs Dada Aboo and others. Captain and V.

377-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shrinivas a firm. vs Virupakshappa and another. Dikshit D. and S.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Joswami Shrichandra Prabhasti Vahuji Maharaj widow vs Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

112-04—M. B. Chothia. Framroz Jamshed Aga. vs Ranchordas T. Mody.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON).

For Dismissal.

146-09—Payne and Co. H. A. H. Payne and others vs Askaranji Hansraj and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

642-11—Payne and Co. Namuk Jugroopji and Co. a firm vs Hasanali Mulla Hackimji and another, Madhowji K. and C.

243-11—Dadachanji and P. Rattanbai widow vs Ruttonji Hormusji Mehta and others, Bicknell M. and R.

944-10—Dasphtary F. and D. Chotalal Ishwardas vs Rustomji Ardesir Pochkhanawalla and another.

1155-10—Manekbhai J. H and Co. Karsondas Thackersey Rowji vs Vasanji Bhagwandas and another.

386-11—Wadia G. and Co. Kadarmul Bhuramul vs Jaggonprasad Jankiprasad.

711-11—Shamrao M. and H. Bai Bachubai Nowroji Batliwalla vs Aga Ismail Kazarani

315-11—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Gangaram Tricumdass a firm vs Jairam Velseymal.

365-11—Mehta and D. Kuppa Dhulla and Co a firm vs Jalekhabai widow and others, Pestonji R. K. and Co.

929-11—Payne and Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. vs Currimbhoy Gullamhoosein Dhallabhoy and Co. a firm and another.

940-11—Payne and Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. vs Carrimbhoy Gullamhoosein Dhallebhoy and Co. a firm and another.

956-11—Captain and V. Messrs. Prior De Saone and Co. a firm vs Bandappa Nagappa Kadai.

958-11—Ardesir H. D. and Co. Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Nasikwalla and another vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and others.

965-11—Mulla and M. Tekchand Bhagji and Co. a firm vs Wamanrao Bhai Thakore and another

673-11—M. B. Chothia. Nilkant Bapuji. Wagle and another vs The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey Kt., Payne and Co.

978-11—Captain and V. Mahomed Adam vs Haji Ali Mahomed Esmail.

979-11—Captain and V. Mahomed Adam vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam.

983-11—Mirza M. and M. Manishankar Kushaldas Joshi vs Ahmed Moosa and Co. a firm.

986-11—Thakurdas and Co. Mariambai vs Haji Ebrahim Gulam Rassul.

990-11—Kanga and S Bai Soonabai widow vs Mali Maktaji R ghooji.

754-11—Judah and S. Ramji Kusaji Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde and another, Sabins and G.

Long Causes.

680-11—Judah and S. Ganpatrao Awdaji Patil Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde, Sabnis and G.

786-11—Judah and S. Vithal Dhulbhoy Patil Dongre vs Hriba Awdaji Shinde, Sabnis and G.

Undefended New Long Cause.

882-11—Dsphtary F. and D. R. D. Sethna and others Bai Sonabai and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

216-09—Nanu H. and Co. Esa Abba The Rev. Hugh Smith Nicholson and others Little and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commr's Report.

840-09—Payne and Co. Gopabai Jangam Dharmaji and others. Shroff D. and D.

Long Causes.

22-08—Mulla and M. The Hon. Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardesir Sett and others. F. P. Pavri.

426-11—Payne and Co. H. D. Sethna vs Haridas Chaturbuj and Co. a firm. Pestonjee R. K. and Co.

486-11—Mulji and K. Mahomed Mehli Faya Thira Topan vs Sakinabai.

597-11—Madhowji K. and C. Messrs Shamji Shivji a firm vs Shrikisson Balkisson a firm. Tyabjee D. and Co.

546-11—Bhaishanker K. and G. Govindji Kanji vs Latji Shivji and others. Malvi H M and R.

S. C. CT. 528-1403-09—Wadia G. and Co. Ratanji Framji Batliboi and another vs Javerbai widow and others.

900-10—Mirza M. and M. Thakar Laljee Padamsey vs Kansara Narun Lalji. Malvi H. M. and R.

313-11—Manchershaw and N. Nusserwanji Cawasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra. Khunderao L. and M.

125-11—Sabnis and G. (For Pauper). Saibai widow vs Rangoobai widow and others Little and Co.

797-09—Madhavjee K. and C. Dewji Waghji and another vs Hansraj Waghji and others. Little and Co.

557-11—Edgelow G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. a firm vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Matubhai J. and M.

1066-10—Dikshit D. and S. Bai Monghibai vs Moti Jitha and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K. and G.

168-11—Manchershaw and N. Ismailji Esoofalli vs Abdul Hoossin Peerbhoy. Payne and Co.

111-11—Wadia G. and Co. Burjorji Maneckji Patel vs Maneckji Jamasji Patel and others. J. R. Patell and Co.

445-11—Wadia G. and Co. Messrs Gaddum and Co Ld. vs Hirachand Vanechand a firm. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Havanalli Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.

1122-10—S. B. Metha Moosaji Mahomedally another vs Abdul Hoosein Mahomedalli and others. J. R. Patell and Co.

1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Seewwalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD).

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

363-10—Crawford B. and Co. J. C. Smith vs Gordhandas Khatav Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

683-11—Madhowji K. and C. Jivraj Walchand a firm vs Raja Bhagiradi Krishna Govind Rajuloo Sudershav and another, Edgelow G. W. and Co.

Long Causes.

201-11—Shamrao M. and H. Lalloobhai Ghambirdas and Co. firm vs R. D. Sethna, Motichand and D.

928-09—Thakurdas and Co. Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Premji Khetsey, Manekial and T.

28-11—In person. Jivraj Malji vs Govindji Shivji and others, Jehangir G. and E.

206-11—Mulla and M. Dhana Khusalji vs Khumbar Mulji Pasha and others. Thakurdas and Co.

406-11—Shamrao M. and H. Ratansey Kanji. vs Ramcooverbai and others. Shroff D. and D.

176 11—In person. Moosa Haji Essa. vs Ebrahim Esaa and others. Tyabjee D. and Co.

458-10—Madhowjee K. and C. Mahomedalli Rahimbhai and others. vs Husanali Adulali. Thakurdas and Co.

565-11—Mirza M. and M. Abdulla Haji Allarakhia. vs Ramchandra Krishnaji Bhojney. Kanga and S.

267-11—Motichand and D. Brajvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm. vs Rustomji Edulji Metha. Jehangir M. and S.

311-11—T. A. Ghandy (for a pauper.) Bai Laxum, widow. vs Harjivan Natha and others Motichand and D.

349-11—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Framji Jamsetji Kukana. vs Sorabji Jamsetji Kukana and others. S. B. Mehta.

51-11—Raghuvaya B. and N. Keshavlal Chhotalal a firm. Velji Kanji a firm and another. Madhawji K. and C.

333-11—Mulla and M. Nazeralli Mahomed Raisey. vs Malla Ibrahimji Rajbhoy. Pestonji R. K. and Co.

466-08—Matubhai J. and M. Noorbai. vs Salay Mahomed Haji Ahmed and others. Payne and Co.

708-08—Matubhai J. and M. Moosa Haji Joonus. vs The Same. Payne and Co.

453-11—Khunderao L. and M. Jijiaba Sekharam Ghogre. vs Munohoobhai Balgoving. E. P. Pavri.

883-05—Nanu H. and Co. Nemtoola Ebrahim Nooroodin. vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Nooroodin and others. Payne and Co.

963-09—Malvi H. M. and R. Mrs. Vincent Soares and Co. vs Hargovandas Kasalchand and others. Hiralal and Co.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbukandas. vs Sadashiv Narayan Avsare. Mirza M and M.

631-11—Khunderao L. and M. Vinayakrao Shamrao Laud and others. vs Ismail Haji Kassam. Wadia G. and Co.

216 07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others. vs Purshotam Vishram Mawji and others. Raghavaya B. and N.

794-08—Raghavaya B. and N. Purshotam Vishram Mawji. vs Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others. Little and Co.

617-09—Jamsetji R. and D. Mahomed Hajee Aboo. vs Mahomed Rahimtulla and others. J. R. Patel and Co.

861-10—Dasphtary F. and D. The Advocate General Bombay. vs Nemchand Sobhagchand. M. B. Chothia.

O. S. 1004-11—Jehangir M. and S. Goflam Hoosein Noor Mahomed and another. Fazulbhai Alloobhai Mooraj and another.

(Before the Prothonotary in his Office).

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No. 21-11—In person. Sakharam Bhicoo. vs Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam.

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

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MARRIAGE.

BIDDULPH—HOMES—December 18, at Karachi, Major Hope Biddulph, Royal Field Artillery, to Muriel Alice daughter of the late Colonel Toom s Edmonstone Holmes, 43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and niece of General Sir Charles Cureton, 15th Bengal Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BROTHERSTON—December 1, at Agra, Lieut James Brotherston, the dearly loved son of Captain and Mrs Brotherston.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"After Fifty Years or The Golden Wedding." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "It is only systematic self-denial and effort that prove progress."—William Rathbone.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Uhlans Call	Ellenberg
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Waltz	The Whirl of the Waltz	Lincke
Selection	Peggy	Stuart
Egyptian Serenade	Amina	Lincke
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Turkish Intermezzo	On the Bosphorus	Lincke

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The Secret Chamber Safe.

Among the stalls in the Competitive Division in the Old Bombay Exhibition that of Messrs. Harrichand-Mancharam Safe Manufacturers, Gulalwadi, displays some good specimens of that firm's latest inventions, for which a patent has been secured.

His safes, it is stated, defy fire and burglar and to foil the efforts of the latter, an ingenious device has been invented. A secret chamber is attached to the safe, concealed from the view of the closest observer. Even after opening the safe it is not possible to discover that there is any such receptacle as it is sunk in the wooden stand or buried in the ground, if there is no pedestal used in case of a very big and massive safe. All the sides of the safe are made out of one rounded piece which would not admit of chisel and hammer being used, nor can the burglar loosen the joints by heat. This idea occurred to Mr. Harichand Mancharam after the recent dacoity in Virar where many kind of safes were broken open by the dacoits.

SHERIDAN ON PITT.

Interesting Letters Sold at Sotheby's.

Two collections of books, MSS., and relics, formed by Mr. W. S. Sichel, the one relating to Sheridan and the other to Lady Hamilton, have been sold at Sotheby's London. The most important Sheridan lot was "The Letter Journal," on 201-2 pages quarto, to the Duchess of Devonshire and her sister, with wrappers endorsed with the words "From Sheridan," and dating from March to September, 1792. Many of the passages in the letters have been thickly crossed out by the duchess or Lady Bessborough.

This document was bought by Messrs. Hatchard for £107.

A letter from Sheridan to Lady Bessborough, written from the House of Commons, refers to Grey's having "just moved the amendment," and says:—

"He laboured under the disadvantage of rising immediately after one of the most brilliant and magnificent pieces of declamation that ever fell from that rascal Pitt's lips. Detesting the Dog as I do, I cannot withhold this just tribute to the Scoundrel's talents. I could not help often lamenting in the course of his harangue what a pity it is that he has not a particle of honesty in him. He would be a real treasure if he had a grain." The letter ends with the words: "I am half drunk and can write no more—perhaps had better not have written half so much." This letter sold for £27 (Maggs).

A copy of the first edition of Sheridan's "Rivals," 1775, sold for £16 (Pickering).

The Lady Hamilton collection included an album of drawings, sketches, and water-colours, which brought in £25 10s. (Maggs). Among the portraits, the highest price was paid for a miniature of Lady Hamilton by Miss Carr (afterwards Mrs. Chevy), done at Naples in 1792—£10 10s. (Leighton).

ANGLO-FRENCH TELEPHONE.

Greatly Improved Facilities.

From Christmas Day nearly every town in Great Britain of any importance was able to have direct telephonic communication with Paris. The range was also greatly extended. Hitherto it had not been possible for a person speaking from Paris to England to telephone to a greater distance than Leeds or York. Since Christmas he may be connected as far north as Aberdeen, an extension of the range by over 300 miles, and a total distance of about 780 miles.

This great improvement is due to the new cross-Channel cable laid by the British Post Office which is just coming into use. In America and on the Continent, telephonic communication to much greater distances than eight hundred miles is by no means uncommon, but these are cases of land wires. The distance is reduced considerably when the use of a submarine cable is involved. The decided advance which is now being made in Franco-British telephonic facilities is due to the loading of the new submarine cable with induction coils.

About thirty large towns in England and Wales were before able to speak to Paris. Since Christmas some three hundred towns in England, Wales and Scotland and Scotland were added to this number, these being towns which are not in direct communication with London, but upon circuitous routes. Bristol, for instance, has hitherto been one of the towns in telephonic contact with Paris; now, such towns as Gloucester, which are upon branch lines, will be brought in.

The charge per conversational unit of three minutes is in most cases the existing one of 8s.; but calls over longer distances will cost 10s. At the same time a very large number of provincial towns in France are brought within speaking range of England.

Though there is no reduction of cross-Channel telephone rates at present, it is expected that a reform in this direction will not be long delayed. It is thought that a lower scale would lead to such an increase of business that the present cables would be insufficient for the traffic.

The British Post Office, therefore, is waiting until the French Government have laid their new cable, which is to be of equal efficiency with that now being brought into use, before announcing any reduction of rates.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

A general meeting of the Matheran Municipality was held on Saturday, Major C. C. Murison, Superintendent of the Hill, and Chairman of the Board, presided and the following business was transacted.

It was resolved to build a pony stable beyond the cattle shed at a cost of Rs. 1,500. The Board sanctioned the construction of a road to the west of the Olympia Racecourse, at a cost of Rs. 200, as some of the lessees in the locality had to use the racecourse, while entering and coming out of their bungalows, which practice was considered dangerous.

NAMING THE ROADS.

The following list submitted by the President, naming the roads on the Matheran Hill, was approved:—Toll bar to The Tryst, Naral Road; The Tryst to Old Liquor Shop, Crewe Road; Old Liquor Shop to Hope Hall Hotel, Durbar Road; Hope Hall Hotel to Clarendon Villa, George Road; Clarendon Villa to Olympia, Olympia Road; Olympia Road to Birdwood Point, Birdwood Road; Olympia Road to Chauk Point, West Chauk Ride; Clarendon Villa to Castle Hill, Kinloch Road; Castle Hill to Rambag, Rambag Road; Hope Hall Hotel to Rambag Road via Alexander Point, Alexander Road; Rambag Road to Little Chauk Point, East Chank Ride; Chauk Point to Little Chauk Point, South Chauk Ride; The Tryst to below Sett Villa via Granville Hotel, Granville Road; Granville Road to below Sett Villa via Elphinstone Lodge, Elphinstone Avenue; below Sett Villa to King's Road via Artist Point, Artist Road; King's Road to Church of England, Rugby Plateau; Church of England to Matheran Stores, Church Road; Rugby Plateau to Malet Spring, Malet Road; Artist Road to little beyond Malet Road, Gymkhana Road; Gymkhana Road to Ponsonby Spring, Ponsonby Road; Elphinstone Avenue to Pet Road, Lovers Lane; Malet Road to Soonder Villa, Ivy Circus; Soonder Villa to Coronation Point, Edward Road; Coronation Point to Lonisa Point, Lonisa Road; Louisa Road to Landscape Point, Gijuai Road; Arnold Lodge to Landscape Point, Albert Victor Road; Church of England to Ivy Circus, Petit Circus; Petit Circus to Albert Victor Road, Robertson Road; Ivy Circus to Gijuai Road, Walkers Road; Coronation Point to Porcupine Point, West Porcupine Walk; Gymkhana Road to Porcupine Point, East Porcupine Walk; Edward Road to East Porcupine Walk, Hardinge Walk; Olympia Road to Charlotte Lake, Grange Road; Hope Hall Hotel to Charlotte Lake, Lake Road; Landscape Point to Charlotte Lake, Charlotte Road; Triumph Lodge to Charlotte Road, Burnside Road; Albert Victor Road to Burnside Road, Hermitage Road; Granville Road to Durbar Road, Sett Road; Road in front of Borah Sanitarium, Borah Sanitarium Road; Crewe Road to Myra Point, Harrison Road; Charlotte Road to Charlotte Road, via Echo Point, Echo Path; Danger Point to Belvidere Point, respectively Danger Path, Taki Path and Belvidere Path; Gymkhana Road to Pet Point, Pet Road; Elphinstone Avenue to Ponsonby Spring via Maldunga Path, Maldunga Path; Monkey Point to below Craigie Burn, Monkey Path; below Craigie Burn to Valleyfield Road via Hart Point, Hart Path; Neral Road to Low Caste Hindu Burial Ground, Valleyfield Road; Neral Road to opposite side of Valley to that of low caste Hindu Burial ground via below Simpson Tank, Simpson Road; Toll Bar to Simpson Road, Tank Road; Simpson Road to Tank Road, Dhangaravade Road, East Gorbut Circus, West Gorbut Circus; Neral Road to East Gorbut Circus, Neral View Road; Neral Road to West Gorbut Circus, Gorbut Road; Gorbut Road to Neral View Road, Dalkieth Road; Dalkieth Road railway line below Chalet via Baumbach Spring, Baumbach Road, Mount Barry Road, Governor's Hill Road, East Panorama Road, and West Panorama Road.

AMUSEMENTS IN MATHERAN.

MAJOR MURISON'S SCHEME.

The following circular has been sent to all the owners of bungalows on the Hill by the Superintendent:—"I have had under consideration the improvement of the open space on the Chauk side of Matheran called "Olympia", and am of opinion that the following will make the place more attractive to visitors.

Levelling and making more round the race course, which owing to its unevenness and irregularity is very dangerous. Further it will be necessary to put up a wall on each side of the course not only for safety's sake, but also to prevent the soft earth and litter from being washed away during the monsoons.

Levelling a sufficient amount of the central part of the ground so as to fit in a hockey or Association football ground and a cricket field. This central level piece of ground except the cricket pitch will also be available for pedestrian sports.

Laying out of a six or nine hole golf course. Putting up of a small open air gymnasium such as a horizontal bar, parallel bars, etc.

Making a small play ground for children and the erecting a giants' stride, merry-go-round, swings, seesaw, &c.

Providing a large number of benches (twelve have been provided by a fund to which the following three gentlemen have subscribed:—Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit;

Erecting a bandstand; erecting a grand stand; erecting a Pavilion.

These improvements taken together will no doubt cost a large sum of money, and I regret I am unable to give any definite figures at present, but the improvements need not all be taken up at one and the same time. They could be taken up in the order given above as funds are available.

Too Municipality at present is not in a position to bear the cost of these improvements and therefore the money will have to be raised privately. I hope that all residents and visitors will see their way to kindly subscribe to this desirable object.

The name of the fund will be "Olympia Improvement Fund".

The games and sports mentioned above cannot all take place at the same time of the day, and so it will be necessary at a future date to draw up rules and regulations allotting certain parts of the day for certain games and sports.

MATHERAN BAND FUND.

The following request is made to the visitors on the Hill by the Superintendent:—It is proposed to engage a band to play at Matheran during the month of May, 1912. The band will play in public for at least three days of the week, and it will also be available for private parties. Arrangements will be made for people subscribing Rs. 50 and over, to get the band at a lower rate. Residents and visitors are requested to kindly subscribe to this fund.

In the event of a band not being engaged, the subscriptions will be returned.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races for the Commodore's Cup Race will be sailed on Saturday, the 6th January, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee, before 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th January:—

"A" Class start at 2-30 p.m. Course—Cee Vessel—A Mark Boat stationed 2·9 miles north of Kennery—Bombay Light Ship—Cee Vessel. All marks to Starboard.

"B" Class Handicap Race combined with Race for Commodore's Cup, start at 2-40 p.m. Course—Cee Vessel—SunkRock port—S Karanja port—2·1 miles. Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon starboard—N Karanja starboard—Cee Vessel, 12·8 miles.

"C" Class Handicap Race combined with Race for Commodore's Cup, start at 2-50 p.m. Course—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel, 10·81 miles.

Ship's Boats, start at 3 p.m. Course No. 6.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

In the Coronation Polo Tournament to-day before a large gathering, the 10th Hussars beat the 2nd Lancers by ten goals to five, The game which was a fast one, was even at the commencement, the score at the end of third chukker standing at the Hussars' five goals to the Lancers four. After this the Hussars had matters their own way.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

RECENT FICTION.

JOHN LONG'S SHILLING PAPER NOVELS.—Messrs. John Long and Company have published a popular edition of novels admirably adapted to the traveller's requirements. The print is clear and good, the books are conveniently small, and the novels selected are of a type which should serve to pass an hour or two pleasantly. "The Wife of Colonel Hughes," by Hubert Wales, strikes a tragic note and describes the unhappy marriage of a middle-aged martinet with a young and pleasure-loving wife. The situation is skilfully handled, and the erring Aimee pays the penalty of her sin, less perhaps to satisfy the author's sense of ethical fitness than to unravel the tangled plot. "Thora's Conversion," by James Blythe, is a blend of the novel and the anti-suffrage pamphlet. The author resorts to the familiar pulpit expedient of raising arguments for the purpose of refuting them; who certainly agree that Thora would be a disgrace to any cause she espoused. "To Justify the Means" by "a Peer" describes the moral ruin of an absinthe-maniac. It is full of exciting incidents and the interest is well sustained. Messrs. John Long's sixpenny cloth-bound novels are excellent value, they are neatly bound, well illustrated, and the print is good. "The Sin of Jasper Standish" by Rita, and "The Veiled man" by William le Queux, are welcome additions to this compact little library: Rita's popularity rests on a firm basis, and "The Sin of Jasper Standish," the plot of which is laid in Ireland, shows her at her best. The collection of short stories telling of the adventures of the 'veiled man' are frankly sensational and thrilling in the extreme.

"LIKENESS" by Edith Dard—(Mills and Boon) is a simple pleasant little tale. The plot turns on the pivot of the great resemblance between Nan Arnold the typist, and Evelyn Coventry, the millionaire's daughter. Nan consents to take Evelyn's place for a day and a night, with what consequences the reader must discover for himself. The somewhat hackneyed situation is treated with freshness and delicacy, and the pretty little love story moves smoothly to a happy conclusion.

"THE PRODIGAL JUDGE" BY VAUGHAN KESTRI (Methuen and Co)—describes the adventures of Hannibal, the ragamuffin heir to a great estate, and incidentally the chequered career of the loves of Betty Malroy and Carrington. The central figure, the disreputable and drink-sodden judge, is cleverly and sympathetically drawn, and we are greatly relieved that the last chapter does not leave him too utterly and incredibly reformed. Murrell, the villain, is certainly a thorough-paced one. He plots a nigger-rising, goes in for wholesale murder, abductions, counterfeiting and forgery. One exciting incident follows another, pathos and humour are skilfully blended. Altogether a most readable book.

"POLLYOOLY" by Edgar Jepson (Mills and Boon) is quite one of the most delightful books of the year. The adventures of the diminutive laundress and her baby brother are really engrossing. The Hon'ble John Ruffin is an attractive personality, and his whimsical patronage places Pollyooly on the high-road to fortune. In the last chapter a budding romance is more than hinted at, and her progression from the state of penniless orphan to that of being a lady of independent means seems likely, to admit of still further development. The charm of Pollyooly is quite indescribable. It is a book which everyone, having read, will wish to possess. It has a freshness which cannot fade.

"LOVE'S ARTIST" by L. M. Brigstocke (W. J. Ham-Smith)—has many good points. The style is clear and straightforward, and the characters, especially that of Devise, are well drawn. One is however a little weary of the time-worn plot of the man who cannot clear himself of the charge of murder, because the proof establishing his innocence would compromise a woman. One always feels so certain that just when things are at their blackest a pale resolute figure will push her way through the crowded court proclaiming dramatically—"He was with me!" Mrs Brigstocke lays the scene of the trial in India, and her Mr. Chatterjee, the native barrister, is the real thing. He progresses triumphantly through mangled idiom to his florid peroration, until Denise makes her entry, "in the time of nick" as he himself expresses it.

"THE LAIR of the WHITE WORM" by Bram Stoke (Rider and Sons, Ltd.,) resembles nothing so much as a horrible nightmare from which one awakens with a gasp of relief. The author contrives to lend an air of reality to his monstrous inventions; the weird and gruesome illustrations serve as powerful allies. He tells of a great and loathsome dragon which has survived the centuries, and dwells at the bottom of a deep pit, coated with slime and exhaling horrible odours. The manner in which this terrible and sinister creature influences the fate of Adam Salton and of his lady-love must be left to the author to disclose. The destruction of the white worm brings, as one may imagine, a long-needed peace to the harassed lovers, and all ends happily.

"THE SOUNDLESS TIDE" by F. E. Crichton. (Edward Arnold).—Mrs Crichton's latest book amply fulfills the promise shown in her earlier work: Her books for children had an immediate and well-deserved success, and in this, her first long novel, she displays all the qualities which are essential to the creation of a good book. It contains delicate analyses of personality, and depends less on incident and plot than on clever characterization, for which Mrs. Crichton possesses a remarkable degree of talent. Her descriptions of the Ulster peasantry show keen observation and humour; she has caught the real spirit of the Irish countryside. The style is above criticism, the story unfolds clearly and naturally conveying a strong sense of reality. This book should do much to enhance Mrs. Crichton's literary reputation.

THE BLACK HANDKERCHIEF.

An Essential of Bluejacket's Outfit.

The 90,000 black silk handkerchiefs which the Admiralty have just ordered from Macclesfield firms are not for pocket use, as benighted longshoremen may imagine. They are part of the outfit of every seaman who is under the rank of chief petty officer, and they are as necessary to the service as duck trousers. It was one of the conditions of the tender that the handkerchiefs should be of British make throughout. Macclesfield silk manufacturers have previously had the execution of this order, the value of which is nearly £11,000. The black handkerchief is one of the two items in the British bluejacket's kit which were added as a memorial of Nelson. The handkerchief is worn round the neck under the collar and is tied in front with a black ribbon. It was after the death of the great admiral that it was adopted. Seamen generally have three of the articles, one for dress occasions, such as reviews and Sunday wear, one for ordinary use, and the last for dirty work. The handkerchief is worn by stokers and seamen alike, but it is confined to the bluejackets. All above the rank of chief petty officer wear the fore and aft rig, that is, frock coat dress. The other item in the dress of the bluejackets which was put on in memory of Nelson is the three white stripes on the collar. These are in memory of Nelson's three famous victories, Trafalgar, Nile, and Copenhagen.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 1.

The depression in Persia is moving slowly eastwards, but has become less marked. It appears likely to affect the North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir, but its influence on the Punjab will probably be small. Snowfall has ceased in Kashmir. The weather elsewhere has continued dry. The forecast shows no important change.

It is stated that the Sultan of Morocco, at the time of giving his consent to the French Protectorate over his country, expressed a wish to visit Paris in May next, and was informed that he would be welcomed in the French Capital.

FRENCH RAILWAY DEFECTS.

Astounding Revelations.

In this age of record-breaking France easily leads the way with her railways in several unexpected classes. For taking the longest time over any given distance, for losing and damaging goods in transit, for generosity with other people's property, and for conjuring tricks equal to anything Mr. Maskelyne ever performed, the management and empoyess of the French railways are "hors concours."

The following little stories show how unassailable is their championship. To begin with, during the past equatorial summer, the fruit crop absolutely failed in Germany, and was very poor in Italy, so that German and Italian dealers came to the orchards of Brittany and Normandy to satisfy their customers. Fifteen thousand wagonloads went into the Rhineland worth £850,000. The average distance from the fruit-growing districts to the frontier may be put down at about 360 miles, and the average time taken was a fortnight, though sometimes six weeks were required. The same wagons and trucks harnessed to German engines took from 20 to 36 hours to deliver the goods at distances of from 150 to 200 miles.

In other words, on the French railway, French fruit progressed at the rate of about 24 miles a day, whilst including the Customs formalities they quickened up to about 170 miles in the 24 hours as soon as they changed hands. Dozens of wagons never reached their destination at all owing to the tickets being defaced or the chalk scrawl on the panel of the truck having been obliterated during the long pilgrimage. Sometimes five, sometimes ten, and sometimes 80 per cent. of the fruit was so damaged as to be worthless. The result has been endless litigation and a loss of £125,000. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," from which these figures are taken, remarks that if in time of peace the traffic is so wretchedly managed by the companies, what will happen in case of a mobilisation?

HUMOROUS INCIDENTS.

A traveller on the celebrated Western State Railway relates how on returning from a holiday in the north, his friends gave him a bag of beautiful apples. He registered them, and on his arrival at St. Lazare, tendered his receipt to a clerk. "Without asking me any questions, the official led me to the bicycle depot and told me to take my own. I thought he was joking but it took three-quarters of an hour to persuade this excellent functionary instead of giving me somebody else's bicycle, to deliver my bag of apples, which naturally was found under a heap of heavy cases, ripped open and crushed."

Another gentleman was informed on October 8, that a turkey and a rabbit had been sent to him by train. Not having received anything up to the end of November, he gave the parcel up as lost. "But nothing is ever lost on the Western State Railway, and imagine my astonishment when on November 23, an employee of the company presented himself at my door and handed me a pheasant. But, good heavens, in what a condition! It must certainly have been a bird of last year's shooting. So that the turkey and the rabbit had been transmuted into a pheasant!—and a very high pheasant too. To think, after this, that there are still people who refuse to believe in miracles!"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A NEW FORM OF NECKLACE.

The decorative value of those beautiful long-braided chains of pearls known as Sautars have long been recognised by those women who are fortunate enough to be able to afford such luxuries. Certainly no form of jewellery is more effective, and nothing adds a greater decorative, value to both day and evening dress. Many women will, therefore, hail with delight the news that these have now been introduced by a well-known London firm, reproduced in glass and coloured beads. They make the most charming and picturesque ornaments, and are something that is quite out of the common. Bead Sautars can be worked

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola 510 tons, Captain G E Ritson, arrived here on Sunday evening from Basrah December 20 via Karachi, &c, with a general cargo, 40 cases opium and 220 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J A Davidson, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta November 25, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3142 tons, Captain M Tozawa, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, December 2 1911, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bregenz, 2356 tons, Captain A D Petris, arrived here yesterday from Trieste, December 16 with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
31	Kola	Ritton	Basrah, Dec 20
Jan. 1	Vadala	Davidson	Calcutta, Nov 25
	Ceylon Maru	Tozawa	Kobe, Dec 2
	Bregenz	Petris	Trieste, Dec 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Koerber	Foreste	Trieste
	Chyebassa	Wedge	Antwerp, &c
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd January.

1. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Classfiring members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Wednesday, the 3rd inst. "A" Coy. (Practice).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

2. The Delhi Contingent will please return to Head-Quarters without delay all special issues of clothing and equipment in their possession.

3. A Proficiency Class will be started on Monday, the 8th instant, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

4. Maxim Gun.—The maxim gun Instructional Class will be discontinued from this date.

5. Strength—The Commanding Officer regrets, to announce the death of Vol D D Lima, "F" Coy which took place at Bombay on 31st December 1911. The deceased is hereby struck off the strength of the Corps.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. of the 1st January, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	31	9	40 a.m.	24	20
Teheran	1	1	20 p.m.	1	40
Suez	1	1	10 p.m.	1	38

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should only be accepted post Bushire. Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m. Standard Time on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Teheran reports Meshed line interrupted since 27th (28-11-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language and at senders risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only. (1) Ras et Dabaa. (2) Marsa Matrouh. (3) Sidi Barrani. (4) Siwa. (21-12-11).

In the course of an interesting address on British Central Africa, at the Royal Geographical Society, on the 4th instant, Sir Alfred Sharpe formerly Governor of that part of Africa, observed that it was practically certain that at the very ancient period when at "Zimbabwe" and elsewhere in Mashonaland there existed a flourishing gold-producing industry, the River Zambesi was known and navigated by the same ships which brought traders to the port of Sofala. No ancient rock-workings for gold had been found north of the Zambesi similar to those in Mashonaland, but it was not improbable that the trades of those days obtained copper from Katanga and used Zambesi as their most valuable transport route. With regard to the ruins in Mashonaland, no African race unaided ever erected those stone buildings, nor, in his opinion, could they be dated back to anything but the most ancient times. The idea that Solomon got his gold there had sometimes been ridiculed—but why should he not have done so?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 2 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 12 0	per two tins.
Elephant, brand 125° (in tins)	3 12 0	do.
do. 125° (in bulk)	3 2 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 12 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cocoa and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 2nd January 1912.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE MOHURRUM.

The great Mahomedan festival has passed by this year without untoward incident, the result, we should like to believe, of the commonsense of the people concerned rather than of the restrictions which were placed upon its celebration. Undoubtedly a greater proportion of Mahomedans realised the religious character of the occasion and the nightly preachings—many of them eloquent discourses—were listened to by larger numbers and with more apparent attention than was noticeable in former years. We take this as a wholesome sign in view of future celebrations, but should attach more importance to it were it not for the fact that the Anjuman-i-Islam is reported to have advised Moslims to abstain from protest until the present head of the Government has completed his term of office and the present Commissioner of Police has been promoted to a higher post. The Anjuman unfortunately does not represent the collective wisdom of the Mahomedan community. Whatever qualities may characterise the successors of the Governor and the Commissioner of Police they cannot possibly possess or acquire a more intimate acquaintance with the people or a profounder, more cordial, sympathy with the Mahomedan community. Still the pursuance of a policy of patience will not be without its advantages. Thoughtful Mussalmans, reflecting on this season and the last will not fail to appreciate that a seemly, decorous observance of the Mohurrum—not a wild, unseemly melee—approaches more nearly the teachings of Islam and is doing that honour to the Prophet and showing that veneration for the Faith which will elevate their religion in the eyes of all men. Does any member of the Anjuman seriously and conscientiously hold, much less put forward, the view that the disgraceful scenes of past years, the sanguinary conflicts which disgraced Bombay had the approval of their Prophet or the sanction of the Koran? We believe not, but the Anjuman itself is in need of reform and that such is the case may be realised whenever any subject affecting the general welfare of Mahomedans is brought under consideration.

Right-thinking Mahomedans approve the new regulations as calculated to secure the solemn, dignified celebration of a religious festival and are grateful to those responsible for those regulations which strip it of the parasitic features of a heathen carnival. This is fully recognised and unhesitatingly acknowledged by numerous intelligent Moslems whose views we have ascertained. Yet we have this pharasaic communication from the Anjuman—not adopted, we believe, unanimously but by a majority of the Committee—"with a view to assist Government, the Committee has resolved that everyone of its members shall exert his utmost to see that there is no disorder or breach of the peace during the forthcoming Mohurrum. At the same time the Anjuman, as representing Mahomedan public opinion, will be failing in their duty if they did not represent to Government that the rules promulgated by Government under notification, dated the 14th October, 1911, are considered by the general body of Mahomedans to be stringent and such as to preclude them from duly observing the Mohurrum. In many quarters they are regarded as an unnecessary interference with the performance of religious rites." We may say at once that in the above declaration the Anjuman does not represent intelligent Mahomedan public opinion, and that in stating they preclude the due observance of the Mohurrum and are any interference with the performance of religious rites is absolutely and utterly untrue. The religious rites have been performed with more fervour than ever, the religious side of the observance has been encouraged and assisted, and so far from the outward demonstration which had become a prominent part of the festival since it degenerated, the new regulations provided for that under conditions which safeguarded those taking part in it. No person of average intelligence would ask for any modification.

Only illiterate followers of the Prophet can hold the opinion that the new regulations are in any way objectionable. These doubtless have been misled by truculent or obstinate individuals, ready at all times to discover the cloven hoof, and unwilling to accept any measure in good faith. Yet the Anjuman's Committee writes: "Having regard to the widespread feeling of discontent that exists, the Anjuman humbly begs of Government to re-consider the situation and to see whether consistently with the preservation of law and order it would not be possible to release the stringency of the rules and enable the Mahomedans to celebrate the Mohurrum in the manner they have been accustomed to do from time immemorial." Let us look at the new rules and endeavour to discover where there is the slightest attempt to prevent the celebration of the Mohurrum in the way it has been celebrated "from time immemorial." There is not one which consideration of law and order, of the protection of the celebrants, do not dictate. Licenses for processions are restricted to Mahomedans, panja and pethi processions are permitted as before; the lifting and circulation of tabuts and tazias on the Katal-ki-rat are permitted in the Mohullas in which they stood; the procession of tabuts with music is still allowed, the only amendment in that rule being the provision that each tabut should be lifted and carried by the most direct road to the main route of the procession. There is not a sentence of the new regulations which interferes in any way with the religious observances, or which is not called for by considerations of public safety and convenience and not a line to suggest that they were adopted by way of punishing or in resentment of the misdeeds of former years. True it was intimated that if any disorder occurred during the Mohurrum, which passed yesterday, all processions of every kind would be absolutely prohibited for the future. This was a warning, the outcome of generous impulse. Last year Government invited the leaders to formulate some plan by which the issue of a prohibitory order might be obviated. They failed and we quite anticipated that such prohibitory order would have been issued. However Government gave one more chance. That opportunity has been taken and the Mohurrum has passed over quietly—in such a manner as must commend itself to devout Mussalmans. We trust their influence and their example will have such an effect upon the remainder of the community that an idea of making further representations to Government, either now or in the future, will be abandoned, for we cannot think that in face of the lessons of this and past Mohurrums the Anjuman can ask a return to the days when a mourning ceremony was "degraded into processions of jesters and mountebanks" and others, who found in the Mohurrum, "merely an excuse for rascality to burst its usual barriers and flow over the city in a current of excessive turbulence."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The discussion at a recent meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee on the insufficient water supply in the top floors of certain houses in Bombay, raises an interesting question. The houses under discussion were built according to plans approved by the Municipality, water rates are paid for them by assessment, and the supply is frequently deficient. The Water Engineer suggested that the upper floor tenants might use hand pumps to bring up their supply, the pumps and the labour to be, presumably, furnished by the tenants. But this is surely no part of the bargain between citizen and Municipality. The Engineer further said that the reason why the water did not reach the upper floors was that there was a greater demand for water on the lower floors. This amounts to saying that the supply pipes are too small. In this country, where contrary to the custom in Europe, the rents of upper floors are higher than those below, the tenant is exposed to an additional charge for water-supply—a charge which, in equity should be borne by the Municipality. It is highly probable that if waste were stopped, as it is in Bandra, by meters, there would be no further cause for complaints regarding deficient water supply, but in spite of all the talk that has been recorded, the waste goes on much as before. The consumption of water in Bombay is in the hands of the domestic servants, stable boys and coolies who neither read nor heed the deliberations of our City Fathers. They will take five gallons to wash their mouths and feet, and pass on, leaving the public tap running. The police sepoy will march past: it is not his work to close taps, and the "corporator" will drive past, he is not going to stop for such business. The cook or hamal will open the tap on an empty bucket and leave it for other occupation while the bucket may be filled ten times over. And with all this one never hears of prosecutions for stealing or wasting water. Water is, comparatively speaking, a more important necessity of life than grain, and it deserves just as much care in preservation and handling, for one now knows that the misuse of water is the cause of the malaria that has wrought so much havoc in our midst. The Corporation should labour not by word alone but by example to diminish the waste of water in the city, and, in order to ascertain how far they fulfil this duty, we would suggest that the Municipal Commissioner call for a report on the consumption of water at their respective dwellings, and a comparison of the amount with the estimated amount at which they are assessed. The daily supply of water flowing into Bombay, though unusually short just now, is still ample for every purpose including the supply of Thana, but so long as waste goes on at the present rate there will always be complaints of shortage. The need for efficient control of the consumption of water in Bombay is like that for adequate main roads; every year of delay will make its realisation more difficult. If neglected it will call for the enlargement of the sewerage system to meet the combined demands for accommodation of the wasted water and the monsoon.

THE THAMES CRUISERS.

Doubtless the contract for the building of two cruisers which the Home Government has granted the Thames district will relieve an amount of distress in that neighbourhood. At the same time it seems a rather clumsy way of trying to bolster up an industry, which apparently can have little hope of permanence. Might not it be possible, if the industrial department of the Board of Trade carefully examined the conditions of shipbuilding in the south, that some scientific remedy might be found? Or, if this cannot be done, it would be better to allow the workmen to migrate to another district, where their industry prospers, or to seek some other occupation. If, as apparently is the case, it is impossible to work on the Thames as cheaply as can be done elsewhere, it would surely be bolder and wiser to face the inevitable and allow the shipbuilding industry in this district to be extinguished. It is not as though it was suffering from a merely temporary depression. The trouble is recurrent. Forty years ago the same situation arose, when the men refused to accept what then seemed the only sensible solution of the difficulty. At that time there was a yard on the Thames owned by a firm named Samuda Brothers. For a time they did well, but prices fell and the Admiralty offered Mr. Samuda a contract to build a battleship at a price which would leave a loss. He was not prepared to take the loss, but he called his men together and explained the position. If they were to be paid at the current rate of wages, somewhere about 7s. a day, there would be a loss of several thousand pounds; if they would accept 1s. a day less the accounts would balance and the firm would take the order. If the men doubted the figures they might call in an independent accountant to verify them, but the men, under union rules, declined, as they would no doubt decline to-day if a similar offer was made to them. Therefore, as Sir William Bull points out, if the Thames yard is to continue to work the Government must be prepared to pay the increase of price over that, which is required on the north, and it is debatable, we think, whether in the interests of the tax-payer such a course indefinitely prolonged is justified.

Plague is raging in several towns of Sorath Prant situated near Junagad.

The Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji has proceeded to Barda hills for shikar, with a number of European guests.

H. H. the Nizam left Hyderabad on Sunday accompanied by H E. the Minister for Aurangabad, His Highness is expected to be absent from his capital for two months.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that provision is being made for the accommodation of five thousand persons, including officers, clerks, etc, in the new capital at Delhi.

The death has taken place at Allahabad at the age of seventy, of Mrs. Hyde Wollaston of the family of Count Lackerstein, well-known in Calcutta formerly.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon has arrived in Calcutta, on special duty in connection with the redistribution of the two Bengals. Mr. B. A. Collins is to co-operate with him.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the news of the death of Rana Dalipsingh, C. I. E., of Bhagat on the 29th December last. The estates of the deceased are near Solon, Simla district.

It is reported that Spain has advanced counter-proposals slightly modifying the French project regarding the Spanish share of Morocco.

Mr. John Hayes Hammond, jun. an American has perfected a method of guiding torpedoes in action by wireless electricity. The system, it is believed, will apply also to aeroplanes.

General Smuts, South African Minister of Defence, speaking at Pretoria recently, said that the Government were going to rely for a number of years upon the British Navy to guard the high seas. The Union had its hands full with its land defences. After they had dealt with that problem there would be time to see if they could build their own fleet, but he hoped they would never do that.

In all 25,000 Coronation medals have been struck, and 12,000 of these have now been allotted to the military. This proportion is more satisfactory than it was a few days ago, but the military more or less made the Durbar, and deserve even more medals. At Lord Curzon's Durbar only 5,000 medals in all were issued.

On an occassion like the present, says the *Indian Spectator*, one feels tempted to repeat an old suggestion for the benefit of the Native Princes and their subjects. "Will not a few wise and patriotic Chiefs offer to fix a Privy Purse for themselves and to frame some sort of Constitution for their States? We are far from ignoring difficulties in the way, but the two things are sure to come in time. How splendid if they come as a voluntary offer from some few of the Princes themselves! There is no real peace or honour for them, and no real happiness for their subjects till an attempt is made in this direction. But we should like to know more about the difficulties in the way."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

Miners' Phthisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Dec. 18.

Several deputations on tariff matters waited privately on the Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) this week. To all requests Mr. Tudor promised careful consideration.

Representatives of the felt that manufacturers and the Felt Hatters' Association (employers) asked for more protection on hats of wool and fur. They stated that the value of the importations of these goods had increased from £97,111 in 1901, to £140,000 in 1910. During the latter year the employees had not been fully engaged, their average time going 36 hours a week. The Victorian barbed wire manufacturers stated that owing to the low rates of duty on the article named, viz., 15 per cent. (foreign) and 10 per cent. (British), the importations from abroad chiefly from Germany and America, had greatly increased during the present year, although during 1910 they were less than in 1909. Some of the Victorian manufacturers had had to close up. Altogether there were not 15 manufacturers in Australia. Members of the Victorian Artists' Society informed Mr. Tudor that an ad valorem duty on works of art was not desirable, but that a fixed duty would not affect high-class pictures, but would have a beneficial effect in discouraging the importation of cheap inartistic works. Representations were made to the Minister by persons who make up flannelette piece-goods into garments that the differential rate between inflammable and non-inflammable goods should come into operation on a date to be fixed instead of forthwith. It was stated that no flannelette was made in Australia, and, according to the Minister's own statement, the duty was not intended to be a productive one in that sense. As the matter stood at present, the trade had had no opportunity of making arrangements for ordering non-inflammable flannelette. An importer also saw the Minister, and informed him that some cotton goods were also highly inflammable, and urged that there was no particular reason for differentiation between one class of goods and another. Mr. Tudor, in reply to the importer, said that flannelette was used largely for children's garments, and that many burning fatalities had occurred, because of its inflammable nature. The desire of the Government was to discourage the use of inflammable flannelette.

MINERS' PHTHISIS.

Mr. J. Daw, the Miners' Union representative on the Royal Commission on miners' phthisis, presented a report at a meeting of the Kalgoorlie and Bolder branch of the Miners' Union, in the course of which the following passages occur:—"After being engaged for four months on the work of the recent Commission I have come to the firm conviction that the terms of the Commission were limited to deal effectively with the most important question in all and every industry—the health of those engaged in that industry. I am firmly convinced that for man to continue in mining is to continue to bring about early breakdown in health and inevitable untimely death. Let everything that can be done be done, let the most ideal conditions conceivable be brought about by suitable means, and then mining, of all occupations, will be the one most to avoid. Mining to-day is not what mining used to be. The general adoption of boring underground has completely revolutionised mining, and instead of human labour being relieved, the machines have made the pace, and it is the pace that kills. It is no use trifling with such serious matters. Men are not machines to be worked for all they are worth for a while and then thrown out on the scrap heap. The question has come to my mind time after time during the past few weeks, whether we, as a people, ought not seriously to consider the abolition of goldmining. Is gold mining, rightly speaking, an industry? Is not gold mining, more truly a gambling institution run mainly by stock gamblers for speculative purposes. Incidentally many men are engaged in mining, and it is to them a means of livelihood, but is it not also to them a means of early breakdown in health and often early death? I am firmly convinced that to bring about healthy conditions of affairs in mines is impossible without the adoption of measures which will practically close the mines down. The question for us as miners to consider is not how to make the mines better and healthier, but how we can get better and healthier occupations as means of livelihood. This brings us face to face with the whole social problem, and the unhealthy conditions of mining is, but one aspect of that problem. In conclusion, let me state that we, as miners, following such a dangerous and an unhealthy occupation, ought to lead in the movement towards the opening up of other avenues of labour which will allow of decent conditions and greater freedom for the development of our individual characters by a determined effort to abolish the land monopoly, as provided for in the Labour platform, and the abolition of those taxes which only hamper industry and make fortunes for monopolists at our cost and to our detriment."

THE POTATO TROUBLE.

Early in November, the Commissioner for the South-West (Mr. J. M. B Connor) drew attention to the fact that an opportunity should be given to our potato growers for changing the seed, as that in use at the present time is stated to badly require renewing. Representations made by the Department, to the Federal Director of Quarantine, when this project was previously considered, resulted in the stringent regulations then in existence respecting the importation of potatoes being modified, in order, if possible to meet our requirements. The stipulation that potatoes should not be grown within 20 miles of any disease-infected spot was waived in favour of their being grown on land free from blight within the preceding 12 months. Acting on the representations made, the Minister authorised a cable to be sent to the Agent-General for the procuration of from 150 to 200 tons of seed. The answer was to the effect that the firms approached could not comply with the Commonwealth regulations. A second cable was sent, asking whether the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain would give as a protective safeguard a certificate stating that the tubers available were apparently free from blight and warty disease, and had been obtained from localities recently and reasonably free from Irish blight. The Commonwealth authorities were then approached again, and advised that the Board of Agriculture would give this certificate, and as it was the intention of the Department itself to undertake the cultivation of the potatoes under quarantine, the consent of the Prime Minister was given. The varieties obtainable are:—King Edward VII., Up-to-date, Early Puritan, Duke of York, Sutton's May Queen, Sutton's White City, and Windsor Castle. They will be packed in boxes and consigned by a direct steamer, via the Cape, care being taken to secure good cool stowage. Should the planting of this seed prove the success that is anticipated, it seems likely that the Department will be in a position in the near future to supply fresh seed to our growers.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION.

The Melbourne Ministry has succeeded in arranging for a land-seekers' excursion from America to Victoria. Ministers have come to an agreement with the Unionist Steamship Company, by which that company's new steamer Tahiti will leave San Francisco, under contract with the Victorian Government, on April 3 next for Melbourne. The Tahiti contains berths for from 400 to 500 passengers, and specially low fares will be charged to irrigation farmers who wish to visit Victoria with the idea of settling in this State. If the Tahiti's voyage proves a success efforts will subsequently be made to provide for a series of similar excursions, and possibly for a regular direct shipping service between San Francisco and Melbourne.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

"We intend to proceed at once with the erection of the necessary buildings for the torpedo and gunnery schools," said the Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce) this afternoon. Supplementing the announcement that about 1,600 acres of private land at Stony Point, Westernport, had been acquired for the purpose of a naval base, Mr. Pearce said that the recommendations on the subject by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson would be carried out. The base would be primarily for submarine and torpedo boats. Applications were now being called for capable men to take charge of the dredging of the inlet and other deepening operations in the port. Mr. Pearce added that in connection with the naval projects of the Federal Government the State Governments of New South Wales and Western Australia were being written to regarding State requirements at Port Stevens and Cockburn Sound respectively. The Commonwealth Government held defence reservations at both these places, and before utilising any of the territory it desired to ascertain what were the States' requirements for commercial purposes, and to ask the Federal and State officers to co-operate in the matter.

AUSTRALIAN NOTE FUND.

The return asked for by Sir John Forrest relating to the Australian note fund was supplied by the Prime Minister. Mr. Fisher said that the amount received for Australian notes to November 30, was £9,983,969, and that the gold held in the Treasury in respect to the notes was £4,697,034. Of the balance £4,100,000 was invested as follows.—New South Wales funded stock £1,000,000, due August 10, 1920, at 3 3-4 per cent interest Victorian Government debentures (face value), £100,000 and £880,000 due in May, 1921, at 3 1-2 per cent Western Australian stock, £650,000, due in January, 1926, at 3 3-4 per cent., Tasmanian inscribed stock £470,000, due in April 1920, at 3 3-4 per cent. fixed deposits with the State Government of New South Wales, £1,000,000, due in June, 1912, at 3 per cent. There was also £110,650 on fixed deposits in banks as follows:—Sydney, £881,500, at 3 per cent. interest; Melbourne, 400,000, at 5 per cent. Brisbane, £175,000, at 3 per cent. Perth, £150,000 at 3 per cent.; and £5,616 in banks at call not bearing interest.

A.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

We were just recovering from the Durbar celebrations, whether in Delhi or here, when Christmas was upon us, bringing a succession of festivities and a number of guests.

On the afternoon of the 23rd inst. there was a large and representative gathering of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen assembled in a beautiful mandap erected in the new extension of the compound of the Civil Hospital, to assist at the function of laying the foundation of a new block of buildings which is to contain a maternity ward and a ward for European and Parsi patients and which will thus supply a long felt want. For this benevolent object the Hon. Khan Bahadur Nowroji F. Vakil, C. I. E., is generously providing the funds. A 'garbi' having been sung to welcome the Hon. Sir J. L. Jenkins and Lady Jenkins and short and appropriate speeches having been made by the donor of the new block and by Major Jackson, I. M. S., our Civil Surgeon, the Stone was well and truly laid by Sir J. L. Jenkins. Beautiful bouquets and flowers were then distributed and the gathering broke up.

In the evening of the same day, a number of guests attended a dinner party given by the Hon. Khan Bahadur N. F. Vakil, C.I.E., at his residence, Nowroji Hall, and had the pleasure of meeting the distinguished visitors, the Hon. Sir J. L. Jenkins and Lady Jenkins. There was a very clever conjuring entertainment after dinner, and the band of the D.C.O. 7th Rajputs, played during the evening.

On the afternoon of the next day, the grounds of the same hall were the scene of a garden party given by the same kind host in honour of the guests, Sir J. L. Jenkins and Lady Jenkins. The party was very largely attended by European and Indian ladies and gentlemen, the most notable of the visitors being Lord and Lady Harris, who were the guests of our Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Barrow I. C. S. The pretty grounds were tastefully arranged and illuminated and the band of the D. C. O. 7th Rajputs played a choice selection of music.

Christmas Day was celebrated, as usual, by dinner parties too numerous to mention or describe, and on Tuesday night, we had an enjoyable, though small, dance at the Club which was well attended by the sterner sex, the ladies being considerably in the minority. Doubtless they desired to reserve themselves for the big chance on Friday night, given at the Gymkhana, for which the officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway had kindly issued tickets of invitation to many guests, most of whom evidently responded, judging by the animated scene and the "booking" of dances which took place in the reception room, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The Badminton Court was transformed into a fine ball-room, the walls being artistically draped in harmoniously blended colours of red, green and white, which, with groups of palms and foliage, formed an effective background for the charming wearers of the latest confections from London, Paris or the local dirzi. Though no guard's whistle was heard, most of the guests arrived up to time, and dancing commenced punctually at 9-45, and was kept up without a brake being applied till the small hours of the morning. It must have been quite at 4 a.m. before most of the guests reached their respective termini. The floor was in perfect condition and every thing ran smoothly, there being no collisions or damage done to (ladies) trains. The fine selection of dance music rendered by the popular band of the 7th Rajputs made one feel one must dance whether one wanted to or not. 12 o'clock the signal for supper which was served on a large canvas refreshment room erected in the Club grounds. I must not omit to mention the 1st class sitting out arrangements and the kala jagas for which no bye-laws against trespassing were issued. The untiring efforts of our kind hosts and hostesses to make the evening thoroughly enjoyable were crowned with success.

The absence of the King from England, produced an incident of some Historical interest at a Scottish banquet in London, on the 1st ultimo. For the first time in History, the toast of "The King—over the water" was given public as one of loyalty to a member of the House of Hanover, instead of one of veiled disloyalty to the reigning Sovereign. It is probably the first time that the toast has been given for nearly a hundred years, unless there are still some eccentric members of the Legitimist League, who amuse themselves at festive gatherings by drinking it. It may not be generally known that the use of fingerbowls was prohibited at the Royal table until quite late in the reign of Queen Victoria,—a prohibition instituted in Georgian times owing to the use made of these bowls by Jacobites, who used to pass their glasses "over the water" as they drank the toast of the King.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

PEERAGE FOR GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Mr. Valentine Chirol Knighted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The following are some of the New Year Honours :—

A peerage is conferred upon Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, Governor of Madras.

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord Lucas,
Sir Francis Hopwood.
Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier.

TO BE BARONET.

Mr. Lucas Ralli, head of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Mr. Joseph Beecham.
Mr. Rider Haggard.
Mr. William Duff Gibbon, of Ceylon.
Mr. John Anderson, unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir George Le Hunte, Governor of Trinidad.

TO BE K. C. M. G.

Sir Edward Stone, Governor of Western Australia.
Mr. John Gibson, Governor of Ontario.
Mr. George Fiddes, Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

TO BE HONORARY K. C. M. G.

The Sultan of Selangor.

TO BE C. M. G.

Mr. George Byatt, Commissioner in Somaliland.
Mr. Michael Campbell, Adviser to the Government of Johore.
Mr. E. A. Hewett, member of the Executive Council of Hong-Kong.
Tan Jiak Kim, member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

TO BE HONORARY C. M. G.

Salim Bink Halfa Liwali, of Mombasa.

The other colonial honours are mostly Canadian and Australian.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Peerages are conferred upon Sir Alfred Thomas, and Mr. Samuel Hope Morley, ex-Director of the Bank of England.

Sir Charles Lucas receives a K. C. B., Mr Valentine Chirol receives a knighthood, and General Nogi, a G. C. B.

There are altogether three peerages, ten baronetcies, and twenty-seven knighthoods conferred mostly upon prominent persons at Home.

NEW LINERS ORDERED.

Another White Star Line Leviathan.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The White Star Line has ordered from Belfast, a 47,000 ton liner, 882 1-2 feet long, with a beam of 93 1-2 feet. The vessel will cost one and a half million pounds.

The P. and O. Company has ordered a third 11,000 ton vessel for the Australian service, via the Cape.

GERMAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

To be Covered by Loan.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Prussian Budget foreshadows a deficit of £950,000 against £ 1,495,000 in 1911.

The deficit will be covered by a loan. It is also projected to raise a loan of £9,500,000 on account of railways.

BRITISH TEA IMPORTS.

Highest Duty on Record.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The duty paid in 1911 on 296,000,000 pounds of tea imported was the highest on record. The average wholesale price was 8·91 pence, the highest for the last ten years.

ANTI-TRIPLE ALLIANCE MOVEMENT.

Italy's Position.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

Count von Aehrenthal's recent speech before the Delegations has given satisfaction in Rome, where it is regarded as serving as a check to the Anti-Triple Alliance movement.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

England's Score in the Test Match.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

In cool and pleasant weather and before a large crowd, England continued their innings against Australia to-day. On a good wicket they were all out for 265, Hearne scoring 114 and Rhodes 61. Hordern took four wickets for 66 and Cotter 4 for 73.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

Sir George Askwith will arrive in Manchester to-morrow, to open separate conferences with the masters and men.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Difficulties of the Advance on Shiraz.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JAN. 1.

Major Birdwood, with Mr. Smart, and a hundred men, is at present at Kazerun. Colonel Douglas, with 150 men, is at Dashtarjin, north-east of Kazerun.

The advance on Shiraz presents serious difficulties, but it is hoped that Major Birdwood and Colonel Douglas will shortly effect a junction.

BUSHIRE, JANUARY 1.

Besides acting as escort to the Consul, Mr. Smart, the Indian sowars, at the time of the recent attack, were escorting stores and 500,000 krans of specie.

Lieutenant D. Fraser has been placed in charge of the wounded.

CHINESE CONFERENCE.

Vote for Famine Relief passed.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 1,

The Conference has voted 200,000 dollars for the relief of the famine-stricken areas.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 1.

A telegram, from Urga, states that the head of the Buddhist priesthood has taken over the Government of Mongolia, as an autocratic ruler.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURTS.

To be Styled Honourable.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The King's approval of the title of "Honourable" for Chief Justices and Judges of Supreme Courts of Australian Colonies, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, during their tenure of office, is published in the *London Gazette*. Similar recognition will be accorded to retired Chief Justices and Judges of above courts, who will be permitted after retirement to bear the title of "Honourable."

ESPIONAGE FRENCH PRISONER.

Arrives in Paris after Escape.

PARIS, JAN. 1.

Captain Lux, who, as recently reported, escaped from the German Fortress, where he had been imprisoned for espionage, arrived here yesterday morning via Switzerland and will be received to-day by the Minister of War.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Complete Recovery from Catarrh.

VIENNA, JAN, 1.

Emperor Francis Joseph, who was suffering from severe catarrh and great weariness, has completely recovered.

THE TURKISH CABINET.

Said Pasha Re-appointed Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 1.

Said Pasha has been reappointed Grand Vizier. He is endeavouring to reconstitute the Cabinet.

PRIMATE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

Their Majesties' Errand of Peace.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a New Year's message, alludes in feeling terms to King George and Queen Mary's "splendid errand of peace" to the millions of India.

The Archbishop also endorses the scheme of the Insurance Bill, as a "wise and thoughtful provision for our weakest and poorest."

BERLIN POISONING AFFAIR.

Result of Enquiry.

BERLIN, JAN. 1.

The enquiry into the poisoning affair shows that the victims purchased Schnapps containing methylated spirit from three shops, which have been closed. The chemist supplying a concoction has arrived here.

ACCIDENT TO MR. JOHN REDMOND.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

Owing to the overturning of a waggonette as he was driving in Ireland yesterday, Mr. John Redmond was severely bruised, and is also suffering from shock. It will be necessary for Mr. Redmond to rest for a few days.

DURBAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The papers give prominence to the very successful photographs of the Durbar. The most popular is that representing Their Majesties seated in State on the wall of the Fort in view of the crowds.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Fighting Continues at Hankow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JAN. 1.

Four thousand revolutionists attacked Hankow yesterday evening, and the fighting is still in progress. The Imperialists are delighted at an opportunity to avoid the result of the Conference which they considered would undoubtedly mean victory for the Republicans.

U. S. PEACE DINNER.

A Complete Fiasco.

NEW YORK, JAN. 1.

The Peace dinner was a complete fiasco, and emphasised the disagreement between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, which has been growing for some time.

President Taft, in a speech, drew special attention to the fact that the questions affecting the Monroe doctrine and matters of national policy were not subject to arbitration. The ratification of the Arbitration Treaties with Britain and France was not a pressing matter, but would be a good example.

It is noteworthy that all the foreign diplomatists and many prominent men, including Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, declined invitations at the last minute.

President Taft was protected by an unusually large number of police guards distributed among the guests.

Mr. Roosevelt, in declining his invitation, declared that the banquet was intended to overawe the Senate, and make it support the Arbitration Treaties against its conscience.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE TRANSFER.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The National Telephone transfer was effected at midnight without a hitch.

Sir Herbert Samuel, in a message which was presented to each employee, cordially welcomed them to the Civil Service, and allayed the fears that the transfer might affect their advancement.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, reviewing Anglo-German relations, says that things cannot remain as they are. Germany has done everything possible to avert a world war, and the next move is with England, upon whose love of peace the peace of the earth depends.

THE QUEEN AND BOY SCOUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

A number of parties of Boy Souts, including three patrols from Bangalore, under Captain Baker, two from Jubbulpore under Mr. Pakenham Walsh, R. E., two from Kalimpong under the Rev. Mr. LeFevre; and one from Madras, together with smaller details form Simla and Mussoorie, took part in the Royal reception on Saturday here. They occupied a position along with the Calcutta Boy Scout contingent on the route of the procession, and the Queen-Empress graciously waved her handkerchief to them as the Royal carriage passed.

The following is issued by the Bengal Government :—"By the gracious command of Their Imperial Majesties a holiday has been granted to all schools and colleges in Calcutta and the suburbs including Howrah from the 1st to the 9th January. Those schools and colleges, which have examinations fixed during these days, will be given equivalent holidays after the examinations are over."

FIRE IN DECORATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Octerlony Monument was on fire this evening. The Monument has been decorated and electric lights fixed for illumination and when the lights were switched on at about 6 o'clock to-night one of the wires fused and set fire to the decorations. A number of artificial flowers were burnt, but the blaze did not spread very far and burnt itself out in a few minutes.

The Calcutta Medical Club gave an evening party to-day at Marble House to meet Sir Havelock Charles, Physician in attendance to Their Imperial Majesties.

ANNUAL STATE DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

Their Majesties Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The annual State Dinner took place at Government House to-night. There were present Their Imperial Majesties, the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Teck and other members of the Royal Household, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and Lady Duke, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady O'Moore Creagh, Sir John and Lady Hewett, the Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Jenkins, the Metropolitan and Mrs. Copleston, the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and their wives, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh, Rear Admiral and Lady Slade, Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, Sir Edmund Barrow, Sir J. Willcocks, Sir Percy Lake, Mr. F. A. Slacke, Raja Kishori Lal Goswamy, Mr. R. T. Greer and Mrs. Greer, the European Judges of the Calcutta High Court and their wives, Major-General Mahon, Mr. E. W. Collin and Mrs. Collin, Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore, and Mrs. Stevenson Moore. Mr. D. G. Maddox, and Mrs. Maddox, Brigadier-General H. D. Fanshaw, the various Consul Generals in Calcutta the Afghan Envoy, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, the Sheriff of Calcutta and Mrs. Gresson and two Aides-de-Camp.

REUNION OF BENGAL.

Dacca Moslems' Regret.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

An influential meeting of Mahomedans, including the Nawab of Dacca, who is now recovering from his recent illness, was held at Dacca on the 30th ultimo. Nawan Kheraja Mahomed Yusuff presided, and the following resolutions were passed :—

(1) Expressing regret at the annulment of the partition of Bengal, but deciding to desist from entering a protest as the change has been proclaimed by the King-Emperor himself.

(2) Expressing the hope that the Moslem representatives of both Bengals may be given an opportunity of waiting upon the Governor-General to lay before him their views as to how their interests may be safeguarded.

(3) Urging that the District of Sylhet should be included in the Presidency of Bengal.

(4) Advocating the establishment of a Central Mahomedan Association in Calcutta, with district branches throughout Bengal, to promote Mahomedan interests.

DROWNING FATALITY.

Ceylon Journalist, the Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

A telegram from Colombo, reports the death from drowning, while bathing at Mount Lavinia, of Mr. P. P. Ryan, Editor of the *Ceylon Observer*. Mr. Ryan was a good swimmer and the accident is attributed to his being exceedingly short-sighted.

The late Mr. Ryan was well-known in Indian journalistic circles. He had been connected with the leading papers, and was a frequent contributor to the well known journals. He was assistant editor of the *Madras Times*, under Mr. Glyn Barlow, and was personal assistant to the Director General of the Commercial Intelligence Department, before he joined the *Englishman*, as assistant editor. The last named paper he left recently to take up the editorial work of the *Ceylon Observer*.

PROCLAMATION PARADES.

BOMBAY.

The annual Proclamation Parade was held yesterday morning, at the Colaba Parade ground, when the troops stationed there paraded under the command of the Senior Officer. At the same hour the 104th Wellesleys paraded on their own parade ground, and the troops in the Fort, including the 7th Dragoon Guards, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and others, on the Oval under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Fowler, of the 127th Baluchi Light Infantry.

After a feu-de-joie was fired, the bands played the National Anthem and the troops presented arms. Three cheers were then called for Their Majesties, which were most enthusiastically, responded by the troops.

At noon, a salute of 31 guns was fired by His Majesty's escort ships in the harbour.

POONA.

The annual Proclamation parade of troops in Poona took place this morning on the general parade ground, a large gathering of spectators turning out to witness the proceedings. The troops consisting of 10th Brigade, R. F. A under the command of Colonel Cadell, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Dorsetshire Regiment, 117th Mahrattas and 105th Mahratta Light Infantry under the command of Major General Barter were drawn up in line facing east with artillery in the rear and one Battery in action on the right. Major General E. A. H. Alderson, commanding the Division, on arrival gave the order to commence and the Artillery began firing a salute of 31 guns, the Infantry responding with a feu de joie. At its close General Barter called for three cheers for the King-Emperor. The troops then formed into quarter column and marched past the saluting base. During the parade General Alderson pinned the volunteer decoration medal on Lieut. Hessy of the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

KARACHI.

The usual New Year Proclamation Parade was held in Karachi at 11-45 a. m., to-day. Major General Lloyd Payne attended by this staff arrived at the appointed time after which troops were drawn up in the following order :—R. F. A., York and Lancaster, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Karachi Artillery Volunteers and Sind Volunteers and 129th Baluchis. The artillery fired the Royal Salute of 31 guns, feu de joies being fired at the usual intervals by the Infantry. The General Officer commanding then called for cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor by the troops which were lustily accorded. The troops were then drawn up in the form of a hollow square and the General Officer Commanding presented the volunteer long service medal to Sergeants Wardoln and Aaron of the Sind Vol. Corps and the African general service Medal with clasp 1908-10 to 31 men of 129 Baluchis. The troops then marched past in columns and R. F. A. again trotted past the saluting point in fine style.

NANDOD.

The usual Proclamation Day parade was held at Nandod, Rajpipla, under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sir Chhatra Sinhji. A salute of 31 guns was fired with three feu-de-joie. Three hearty cheers were given for Their Imperial and Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Sweetmeats were distributed to the troops

RANGOON,

This morning the troops in the garrison, including volunteers, paraded strong on the Brigade Parade Ground to celebrate the anniversary of the assumption of title of the Empress of India by the late Queen-Empress Victoria.

BANGALORE,

The Proclamation parade, this morning, was a brilliant spectacle, fully 5,000 troops taking part under Lieut.-General Sir John Woon and Major-General Mackenzie Kennedy. After an artillery salute of 31 guns and an infantry "feu de joie" had been fired, the troops gave the Royal Salute and usual cheers for the King-Emperor, and finally marched past.

MADRAS.

This morning the Leicester Regiment, the Madras Volunteer Guards and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Rifles paraded on on the Island to celebrate the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the late Queen Victoria. The Madras Artillery Volunteer fired the salute.

COONOOR.

Under Col. White, the officer commanding the 43rd Light Infantry, took part in the Proclamation Parade, held this morning in the Gymkhana ground, Wellington, in sunny weather. The men were drawn up in a line facing the flagstaff, and the men on the rear fired the feu de joie. The Band struck up the National Anthem, a Royal salute was fired and the troops marched past.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmend Barrow, G. C. B., A.-D.-C., Gen., Commanding the Southern Army from Headquarters at Ootacamund, on December 26 :—

108th Infantry.—Major A. P. How, Double Company Commander, 114th Mahrattas, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major E. Saulez, granted leave or until further orders.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).—Major P. H. Dyke, Double Company Commander, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to fill an existing vacancy.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, DEC. 15.

STORY WRITER OF THE ARMY.

THE death was announced this week of Mrs. Arthur Stannard, who, under the pen name of John Strange Winter, achieved such success and popularity as a novelist. Her death, which occurred the previous night in London, was the result of an accident some five months ago Mrs. Stannard was stepping out of a lift at Earl's Court Station when she slipped, and fell heavily on her elbow, damaging her arm severely. The wound never healed, and complications set in.

Mrs. Stannard was born in York in 1856, the daughter of the Rev. Henry Vaughan Palmer, of York, and the great-great-granddaughter of Hannah Pritchard, the celebrated actress, who has a monument in Westminster Abbey. She was also descended from Roger Palmer. Lord Castlemaine, through his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir H. Vaughan, Cupbearer to Charles I.

In 1884, she married Mr. Arthur Stannard, an Army officer, and the most successful of John Strange Winter's stories and novels were written round Army life. Her first work of note was "Bootles' Baby," which came back from half a dozen editors. Her husband then suggested that it should be sent to the "Graphic." Shortly afterwads, so the story runs, she picked up a horseshoe and carried it home "for luck." She placed it on the hall table, and later in the day discovered that it was resting on a letter which had arrived from the "Graphic" accepting "Bootles' Baby."

Mrs. Stannard did not take a masculine nom de plume from choice. She once said: "The bitter truth was that my first publishers refused to bring out 'Cavalry Life' under a feminine pseudonym, so I had to choose between business and no business. I have no doubt they were wise, and though I did not relish it, I was enough of a Yorkshirewoman to recognise on which side my bread was buttered, and I conceded the point. The actual choice of the pen name was due to the fact that one of the stories in 'Cavalry Life' was told in the first person, and the character was 'Cornet John Strange Winter.' I thought that as the publisher wanted a 'real sounding name' I could not do better than credit this imaginary character with the other yarns also."

Ruskin paid Mrs. Stannard the compliment of being the author "to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British soldier." He was rather disappointed to discover that the writer was a woman, and it is curious that a number of the reviews of her early works insisted on the quality of "manliness" to be found in them. Ruskin wrote to her:—"I had not the least thought of your being a woman. (I ought to have had, for, really, women do everything now that's best, and they know more about soldiers than soldiers know of themselves.) But it had never come into my head, and I'm a little sorry that the good soldier I had fancied is lost to me, for I have many delightful women friends, but no cavalry officers."

Mrs. Stannard got through an enormous amount of work, and produced about ninety novels and some 230 short stories. "Bootle's Baby" assured her popularity, and at once created a public for her succeeding books. In 1893, Mrs. Stannard was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. She was first president of the Writers Club, and did much to help the Society of Women Journalists. Mrs. Stannard, who was working until a short time before her death, leaves a husband, three daughters, and a son. Just before her death she expressed a wish that she might be cremated.

WAR AVIATORS WANTED.

It is believed on good foundation that the Turkish Government has been advertising for aviators in Europe. An agency at Bois-le-duc, in Holland, recently published and advertisement in the "Aerophile," as follows:—

Aviators with monoplane or biplane wanted for military reconnaissances in foreign service. Four months' contract. Monthly wage 6,000 francs, or 2,000 francs without machine and apparatus. Return fare paid. Repair and upkeep free. In case of total destruction or loss the machine will be replaced or its value reimbursed. Every aviator engaged, but not immediately incorporated, shall remain at our disposal, and shall receive a bonus of 500 francs on the day of his incorporation.

The director of the agency has received offers from more than seventy aviators in response to the advertisement, chiefly from France—and certain famous pilots are said to be included—but also from Berlin, Magdeburg, and Vienna. It is not stated how many aviators are required. The agency, which claims to be acting on behalf of Turkey, is believed on sound evidence to be acting in good faith. The engagements of aviators are to be issued by the Turkish Government, it is asserted, during the present week.

NIGHT SIGNALS FOR AVIATORS.

The kind of night signal which aviators will need in the future is now being used at the Treptow Observatory, near Berlin, in connection with atmospheric experiments. It consists of a crimson balloon, a little more than three yards in diameter, carrying an electric light in its centre and a hygrometer, or instrument for measuring atmospheric changes, attached to a bell. The wires of the electric light are used as the guide rope of the balloon When the balloon is sent up to a level free of fog, the registering instrument communicates with the bell, and thus the balloon's arrival in clear air is announced to those who are working it from the ground. These balloons are easily visible at night, and can be readily distinguished from other sources of illumination.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

In the report of Sir John French, as Inspector-General of the Forces, on the Territorial Force, as a White-paper, the following passage occurs:—

"I think it right to place on record that complaints were made to me by more than one commanding officer that their endeavours to obtain recruits were much hampered by agents of the National Service League, who are said to go about certain districts advising men not to take service with the Territorial Force."

Sir John French states that except in the London district, he did not find that the commanding officers took a pessimistic view of recruiting prospects. He considers it beyond doubt that the quality of the force has improved. "The tendency to engage in extensive field operations and to work out ambitious schemes and problems," he adds, "is not so much in evidence, although it is not yet sufficiently checked. I have found that the selection and appointment of younger and more up-to-date brigadiers is already bearing good fruit. Some of the work I have seen carried out this year was quite extraordinary and entirely surpassed my expectation, and I feel sure that the progress already attained can only result from the boundless energy and splendid spirit which pervades all ranks in the Territorial Force."

MESSRS. CONSTABLE will shortly publish a book by Sir Thomas Barclay on "The Turco-Italian War and its Immediate Problems," with an appendix containing the chief State papers bearing on the subject.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following messages, which appeared in the australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

Britain's Defences.

London, Dec. 17.

Lord Roberts, in a letter to the Press, deprecates the optimism of the Secretary of State for War (Viscount Haldane) with regard to the land defences of Great Britain.

"We have," he asserts, "just been on the brink of a great war, but our regulars were not fit for war. Our rifles are inferior to those of the French and Germans, and our artillery is scarcely more satisfactory. It is difficult to write temperately respecting the Territorials who lack the essentials of warfare—discipline and shooting precision."

Viscount Haldane, in replying to Lord Roberts's letter, states :—"I would rather pay more to increase the strength of the navy than to increase the supply of half-trained soldiers. Despite what has been said about the efficiency of the German soldiers, our own regulars are the finest in the world."

The Insurance Bill.

London, Dec. 17.

The Grand Master of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows says he believes that if the Oddfellows become an approved society under the National Insurance Act their future will be more prosperous.

The chairman of the National Deposit Society, when asked yesterday for his views on the measure, said he would have preferred to keep his opinion to himself, but he thought the Act was as good as could be expected in the circumstances.

The Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association recommends its members not to accept service under the Act unless the Association's demands are conceded.

Home Rule.

London, Dec. 18,

Speaking at Cork yesterday, Mr. Wm, O'Brien, M.P., said that the Manhood Suffrage Bill constituted a serious obstacle to Home Rule as an extension of the franchise would mean a reference to the country with the smashing of the Liberals owing to the unpopularity of the National Insurance Act.

The French Navy.

Paris, Dec. 18.

The Reporter of the Naval Estimates in the Chamber of Deputies recommends the immediate replacement of the battleship Liberte, which was destroyed by an explosion at Toulon recently, and also the building of more fast cruisers, destroyers, and submarines as well as the employment of larger guns on the warships.

A Turkish Sensation.

Constantinople, Dec. 18.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday the Grand Vizier introduced a Bill to enable the Sultan to dissolve the Legislature in time of war without receiving the Senate's consent to that course. He denied that the Government intended to dissolve the present Legislature, but he claimed that the Bill was necessary to enable the Government to carry out measures of urgent importance, the foremost of these being the conclusion of peace.

The latter remark has caused a sensation here.

Germany and France.

Berlin, Dec. 16.

Although German newspapers are disposed to let bygones be bygones, and to discuss the improvement of Germany's foreign relations, many of them still protest against their Government's concealment of facts.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says it had been extremely painful to learn from a French Minister what the German Government ought to have revealed, notably in respect to the proposed privileged zone in Morocco and France's rejection of the demand for the Congo from the sea to Sanga.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" condemns the persistent manipulation of German opinion against France, and still more against Britain by the official dissemination of a version of events now proved to be absolutely untrue. The correspondent adds.—"So far as is known the system of press 'inspiration' will be continued in the future as in the past."

Russia and Jesuits.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.

The Russian Government firmly declines even to oblige England, to relax in any way the law prohibiting Jesuits from residence in Russia.

The British Ambassador has made application on vain for the waiving of this law in order to enable the Rev. Father Pigot, S. J. an Australian scientist, to undertake seismological studies at Pulkowoo Observatory.

Blackmailing a Countess.

London, Dec. 16.

A Bow-street Police Court to-day the hearing was resumed of the case in which Francis Henry Page, William Henry Glendenning, and Frederick Marshall were charged with blackmailing Countess Hamil Demain, a lady who is stated to have an income of £12,000 a year. The accused, it is alleged, extorted money from the Countess by threatening to publish certain letters written to her by Daniel O'Connor, late of Sydney, and John Hamilton Dobbie, now in Australia.

The Countess gave evidence to-day that Glendenning and Page demanded £1,000 from her, but eventually reduced the demand to £400

The cross-examining counsel asked if Daniel O'Connor was a very impecunious man.

The Countess replied that he had £3,500 a year when she first knew him, and he might have part of that now.

The presiding magistrate later on intervened, and said the whole cross-examination was directed to mud-throwing. The counsel angrily denied. Finally the magistrate ordered an adjournment of the case.

ANGLO-INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1

A conference of Anglo-Indian leaders will be held early this month, at the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, to settle the question of the amalgamation of the various Anglo-Indian organisations. The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond of Madras, Mr. Pritchley of Bombay, Messrs. Liddell, Robbie and Chiene from Allahabad and others are expected to attend the conference. It is expected that the question of a whole-time paid secretary for all India will be brought up.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Peaceful Conclusion.

Yesterday, which was the tenth day of the Mohurrum, passed off without any unusual occurrence, and the festival thus concluded as peacefully as it began. Yesterday afternoon, the Mahomedans assembled in large numbers in the mosques when prayers were offered and the history of Hassan and Hussain recounted. The Mahomedans of Madanpura, who had built a few 'tabuts,' did not take them out as usual, but sprinkled water over them. The same thing was done by others also who had constructed 'tabuts.' There were no processions or parading of 'tabuts,' and the streets wore their usual appearance.

SECUNDERABAD.

The usual New Year parade to celebrate the anniversary of the Proclamation was held to-day on the general parade ground, Secunderabad. The attendance was the smallest ever known in Secunderabad, the people having fled from Secunderabad to escape the plague which is daily increasing. Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident, with Capt. Yule, 2nd Assistant Resident, and Mr. F. C. Crawford occupied the Resident's enclosure. Brigadier General E. H. Bodwell C. B. commanded the troops with Major Lawrence D. S. O. and Capt. Dayrell as his Staff officers. The General ordered the troops to march past the flag after the Royal Salute had been given and himself went to the flanks to watch the troops march by and he did not, as is the usual practice, take his post at the saluting base. This is the correct procedure at Proclamation parades as only the King or his Viceroy are entitled to stand before the flag. After the feu de joie and a salute of 31 guns had been fired the massed bands played the National Anthem. Three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor were lustily given.

The Cantonment of Secunderabad to-day presented a dreary appearance there being actually only two shops open the English shops being closed for the New Year Day, the Muhamedans closed for the Mohurrum and the Hindus owing to the plague.

LAHORE.

The Mohurrum festival passed in Lahore quietly and without any hitch.

RAJKOT.

The Katal-ki-rat has passed off very quietly at Rajkot, with the usual procession of 'tabuts.'

RIOT AT TIRUPATTUR.

Serious rioting in connection with the Mohorram is officially reported from Tirupattur near Jalarpett junction of the Madras and S. M. Railway whence the Joint Magistrate has wired for military assistance to be kept in readiness at Bangalore pending further message. The double companies of 119th Multan Infantry under the command of Major Pocock are paraded in readiness to start at a moment's notice each man with 210 rounds of ball in the pouch and 80 in reserve. Tirupattur is about four hours by rail from Bangalore, but as Railway Volunteers were quickly mobilised and reached the spot this afternoon it seems improbable that further assistance will now be needed from Bangalore. No details of rioting have yet been received.

A detachment of the 11th Infantry left by special troops train at 8 p.m. this evening for Tirupattur.

A Bangalore message say that at 9 this morning Mr. Hall, the Magistrate, settled a dispute between Hindus and Mahomedans in favour of the former as to an order on which certain religious processions were to be conducted, to-day being a Hindu festival, besides the last day of the Mohorrum. Dissatisfied with his decision it is stated the Mahammadans grew turbulent and in an effect made to restore order Mr. Hall, was struck on the back of the head and badly injured. The Railway Volunteers were telegraphed for from the Jalarpet Junction, five miles away, and of the 64 men who fell in 33 were despatched in an hour's time in command of Capt. Le Marchant, the rest remaining to protect the junction station. In course of the afternoon great crowds of Mahommadan passengers from Vaniambady station, which has large population of that community, endeavoured to take the train to the scene of riot ostensibly to reinforce the rioters, but the railway stopped booking. Nevertheless a large body of them left by the trunk road for Tirupattur and were expected to reach there at 6 to-night. The large European and Eurasian railway community are greatly disturbed over the incident as it felt that a small contingent of volunteers may be easily overcome.

Intelligence received at 10 to-night tend to confirm the last message adding that on the appearance of Railway Volunteers at the Mosque the unlawful assembly dispersed at 6 p.m. Police reinforcements were received by an express train from Vellore.

THE FAMINE IN GUJARAT.

The Social Service League, Bombay has issued the following appeal to secure Volunteers for the Famine Relief Fund Work :—

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Central famine relief fund, started under the presidency of Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta to collect subscriptions and to organise relief in such parts of the Presidency as are affected by famine, especially those of Gujrath, Kathiawad, and Cutch have authorized the Social Service League, Bombay, to organise a volunteer corps for the purpose of collecting in our city small subscriptions for the fund and the securing of clothing and other assistance for the distressed.

To facilitate the collection, the city will be divided into suitable wards and sub-wards, and each ward will be placed in charge of a captain and a batch of volunteers. To do such work on an extensive and effective scale in a city like Bombay, it is necessary to have the co-operation of a very large number of earnest workers. Considering the magnitude of the work, it is estimated that even 300 volunteers will fall far short of the requisite number. An Executive Committee consisting of a sub-committee appointed by the League for this purpose and other prominent citizens will be formed to organise and supervise the whole work of the corps.

We, therefore, appeal to the public-spirited young men of all communities in Bombay, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians, &c., to come forth and enroll themselves as volunteers. We likewise appeal to the various public bodies in the city to assist the League in this work by offering a number of volunteers from among their members. We have no doubt that this call of duty will meet with an adequate response, because the cause is good and the work of relieving distress is sacred.

L. B. Nayak, B. N. Motiwala, B. R. Divetia, and N. M. Joshi, Members Famine Relief Sub-Committee, Social Service League, Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JAN. 1.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga has given Rs. 2,000 towards the Kathiawar Famine Relief fund, which has not yet advanced well, owing to the absence of the Chiefs and their officers who went to the Delhi Durbar; but now efforts are being made to secure funds.

The water-supply is already failing in several parts of Kathiawar, and large sums of money can be beneficially spent in well-sinking and the deepening of old wells.

ANGLO-INDIAN MEMORIES.

Sir George Birdwood's Career.

One of the most distinguished and interesting of living Anglo-Indians is Sir George Birdwood, formerly special technical adviser to the India Office, who has just entered upon his eighty-first year. Sir George is something more than an ex-Government official. As a medical man and a botanist, his authority ranks high, and he has been described, not incorrectly, as the hierophant of Indian artistic and sumptuary industries. Another of his claims to fame is that he was the originator of the cult of the primrose on the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death. A representative of the "Morning Post" had an interview with him on his birthday, which occurred last Friday. Sir George is a keen, wiry-looking man, rather below middle height. Evidently he continues to take the keenest delight in his favourite studies. Questioned on the subject of his career he said: "I was born in Bombay, and am the son of an officer in the service of old John Company. My father, when he retired, was Commissariat-General of the Bombay Army. At the date of my birth, however, he was only a subaltern, for people married early in those days. When I was seven years of age he came on furlough to England, and brought me with him, leaving me here at school when he went back. The journey home was a great event in my life. We came in a sailing vessel to Liverpool, the journey occupying four months. Yes, that is seventy-three years ago, although I can hardly believe it, the recollection being so clearly impressed on my mind. I remember that I had games on board with other children and thoroughly enjoyed the trip."

CHASED BY A PIRATE.

"When coming up the Bight of Benin, we were pursued by a pirate ship, and did not succeed in getting out of sight of her for two days. I well remember how every man on board our ship, the "Salsette," was armed to the teeth, but I do not think I had any fear. Of course I was too young to realise the meaning of danger. When the arms were served out they gave me a T square, with which I marched proudly up and down the deck. My first impressions of England were certainly not favourable. How I hated the climate! No sunshine, no settled weather, no horseback exercise (in India everyone rides), no delicious plantains or mangoes but what is called plain English fare. It was not until I was twenty-two years of age that I returned to India, and long as my residence in this country had been, I could not help feeling that I was returning home from a land of exile. I mention this in order to show how great is the influence of early environment. In the meantime I went to the Plymouth New Grammar School and the Dollar Academy, whence I was sent to Edinburgh University, where I made the acquaintance of many men who were, then or afterwards, more or less famous. I became class assistant to Professor John Hutton B four, the well-known Professor of Botany, in succession to Sir John Kirk, who is sometimes called Zanzibar Kirk to distinguish him from the other gentleman of the same name. Among others I knew Dr. Guthrie and Hugh Miller author of "The Old Red Sandstone." At Edinburgh I resided at the house of Mrs. Davidson, widow of Dr. Davidson, of Broughty Ferry, and mother of the Revd. John Thain Davidson, the celebrated Presbyterian preacher in London."

DISCOVERING THE INCENSE PLANT.

"It is no doubt due in large measure to my training under Professor Balfour, that botany has always been a favourite study of mine. More particularly I have interested myself in commercial vegetable products of Biblical and classical interest. The researches of scholars have been so extensive that there is little now that is not known with regard to the different kinds of flora mentioned in the Bible I was, however, so fortunate as to identify for the first time the frankincense plant. For many centuries and centuries incense had been in use in Christian churches, yet botanically speaking it was unknown. It was collected by wild tribes somewhere in Arabia or Somaliland and despatched to Europe by exporters. Fortunately I had a friend in the late Lord Playfair's brother, who was British Resident at Aden, and I told him where I thought the plant might be found. He sent men out into South Arabia and the Somali country, and eventually he brought me specimens which proved beyond question to be what I had been seeking. My paper describing the plant was in the form of a lecture at the Linnæan Society, and it was published in that Society's Transactions. To go on with the story of my life, I joined the Bombay Medical Staff in the year 1854. I remained there a good many years, but my activities were not confined to my duties in various official capacities. The fact is that journalism has always had a great attraction for me. I actually contributed to the "Family Herald" at the age of nine years. It was only some solutions of puzzles or answers to 'posers' which were put to readers, but there were my literary efforts actually in type. On my return to Bombay, I promptly became acquainted with the leading journalists there, and took some share in journalism myself, contributing articles to the Bombay Guardian and other papers. I knew Dr. George Buist of the Bombay "Times", the Rev. George Bowen of the Bombay Guardian and Mr. George Craig of the Bombay Telegraph. These three gentlemen and myself were called the Four Georges of the Bombay Press. And each of us, no doubt, thought himself George the First."

A STRANGE HINDU SECT.

"It was owing to a suggestion of mine that Mr. Robert Knight, the proprietor of the Bombay "Times," and Mr. Matthew Muli, the proprietor of the Bombay "Standard" amalgamated those two papers under the title of the "Times of India", and engaged a brilliant staff of well-known British journalists. As a consequence that paper became a power, and its reputation was confirmed as a result of the action for libel brought against the proprietors for an exposure of the immoralities of the high priests of a Hindu sect known as the Valabacharyas. Objection had been made to certain hierophallic practices in their temples. The rites were kept secret, but information on the subject was given to me by a wealthy Bombay merchant. He came to me in the dead of night, for he was mortally afraid of its being known that it was he who had revealed the facts. Well, the "Times of India" published a series of articles that were deliberately intended to provoke a libel action. As a result the practices were stopped. Sir Joseph Arnold's speech in summing-up the case as the presiding Judge, is a most valuable storehouse of information regarding the strange sect to which I have referred. This is undoubtedly a case among many where a great reform has been instituted as a result of British rule in India. But those who know the facts are bound to admit that there is a reverse side to the picture. Our system of education in India, in fact, has done a great deal of good and a great deal of harm. It has destroyed the people's own religious beliefs, and to all practical intents and purposes it has given them nothing in their place. However, as an instance of the improvement that has taken place in India in my time, I may mention that in my young days when I travelled about the country with my father and mother the roads were infested with savage tribes, Bheels, for instance, and frequently arrows were discharged at the palanquin in which my mother was being carried. Nowadays a lady could travel on foot in any part of India without fear of molestation."

A PALPABLE HIT.

Naturally Sir George's wide knowledge of Indian subjects was of great use during his connection with the India Office, which lasted from 1871 to 1902, when he retired. "I can give you an amusing instance," he said, "since you ask me about it. One day during the Afghan War a letter appeared in the Press strongly condemning the action of the Indian Government. It caused quite a hubbub at Whitehall, for it was evident that the writer was behind the scenes, although, as the letter was simply subscribed with the pseudonym 'Anjir,' no one could guess who he was. It was brought to me. Now the first thing to which I called attention was this, that in Hindustani 'anjir' means a fig. Who could this be who signed his name 'fig'? I had it. It was General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, one of the comparatively select number of persons who had the necessary knowledge to write the letter. And so it turned out. The General frankly admitted the authorship, although he declared that he thought he had taken every precaution to conceal it. 'I know who found me out,' he said, after a few minutes reflection; 'it was Birdwood or the Devil.' Of course, as an official I took no very active part in politics. It is true that I originated with the aid of the late Dr. Chenery, the Primrose Day celebration; but when some time afterwards Lady Borthwick, afterwards Lady Glenesk, kindly wrote asking me to join the Primrose League I felt compelled respectfully to decline. To tell the truth, I rather disliked the idea of making Lord Beaconsfield's favourite flower the symbol of any party, even that of the party which he led for so long a period. It was as a great man, in the truest sense of the term, that his memory should, in my opinion, be kept green. His genius and his splendid courage, more particularly in overcoming the prejudice of so large a number of Englishman towards the race to which he belonged, appealed strongly to me."

ORIGIN OF PRIMROSE DAY.

"When I first conceived the idea of the celebration I wrote and submitted it to the Committee of my Club, the St. Stephen's Club. At the end of two or three weeks the Committee wrote to me to say that they had carefully considered the suggestion, but that, although it was very poetic, it was scarcely English, and that they could not take it up in any way. However, I was not discouraged. I hammered away at the subject in the Press, I arranged with the flower merchants at Covent Garden to have abundant supplies of primroses on the great day, and in other ways I advertised the cause. Perhaps my gratification was all the greater at the ultimate success of that cause, as it had met with so little encouragement at its inception."

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The True Inventor.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons would probably ascribe the honour of having invented the postage stamp to Rowland Hill, but everyone of them would be wrong. It was Hill who first brought to the notice of the Post Office Commissioners this useful method of simplifying the transportation of letters, but as a matter of fact the stamp had been invented several years before by Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, who in August, 1834, experimented with an adhesive label for the franking of correspondence. Hill did not think of stamps until the beginning of the year 1837, and it is remarkable that up to that time, and, indeed, not till November of the same year had Chalmers made any public mention at all of the labels he had actually printed and gummed three years earlier.

EARLIEST USE IN PARIS.

Evan Chalmers, however, was not first in the field with the idea of franking letters at the beginning of their journey instead of at the end of it. So early as the year 1653, a post-paid envelope was in use in Paris, and it is remarkable that no further step seems to have been taken in this direction until the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1818, stamped postal letter-paper was issued by the Government to the public of the Sardinian States, and stamped postal envelopes were adopted in the same country two years later. These for some reason or other, were discontinued, it seems, in 1836. In the meantime stamped wrappers for newspapers had been introduced in this country by Mr. Charles Whiting, who, in the year 1830, brought them to public notice under the name of 'go frees,' but whether they were then officially recognised seems doubtful. Four years later Mr. Charles Knight, a well-known publisher, addressed a letter to Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommending similar wrappers for general adoption, the idea, as he believed, being entirely novel. Whiting's stamped wrappers never having come under his notice. But it remained for Hill to be successful at last in arousing the authorities to the many advantages incidental to the franking of letters by the sender.

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE.

Thus it was that in the year 1840 the history of the postage stamp proper began, and it was that year also which saw the introduction of the famous Mulready envelope. Adhesive stamps, stamped letter-paper, and the Mulready envelope all came into use on the 1st of May in that year, and so great was the immediate appreciation of the public that stamps to the value of £2,500 were sold on the first day of issue. But the Mulready envelope, in spite of its attractiveness, soon lost popularity, and the Post Office, finding that it was unsaleable, actually destroyed thousands of those works of art which to-day are considered almost priceless in the eyes of the stamp collector. The demand for the adhesive labels, as they were still called, was, however, so great that the half-million a day which were being printed proved quite insufficient for the public need. The universal penny postage to all parts of the kingdom had then been in operation only a few months, and although, as Hill had prophesied, it was a success from the first, the introduction of the penny postage stamp must have given to the new system an impetus such as neither its inventor nor the Post Office can ever have dreamed of. Stamps of various denominations were afterwards printed, but it was not until the year 1853, that the perforation of sheets of postage stamps was thought of. In that year the Government paid to the inventor of the first efficient perforating machine, Mr. Henry Archer, no less a sum than £4,000.

Other nations were somewhat slow in taking up the idea of postage stamps, for three years elapsed after the system had become general in Great Britain before it was adopted by any other country. The little canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, was the first foreign state to provide stamps for the use of the public, and a little later in the same year Brazil followed suit. A tentative issue was made by the United States Government in 1845, but the system was not finally adopted in that country until two years later. In the meantime, however, St. Louis and Rhode Island had issued local stamps of their own—the former in 1845, and the latter in the following year. Geneva and Basel followed the example of Zurich a year or two later, and in 1843, postage stamps became general in the Russian Empire after an experimental issue in Finland and at St. Petersburg three years earlier. The year 1849, saw the adoption of postage stamps in France, Tuscany, Belgium, and Bavaria, and in the year following Austria, Italy, Saxony, and Spain took up the idea.

STAMP COLLECTING MANIA.

How soon the stamp-collecting mania was establish in Europe after the introduction of the new postal system no one can say, but it is evident that the idea occurred to a good many quite early in the postage stamp's career. It is equally certain that millions of stamps which to-day would be worth a great deal of money were thrown away, or the impressions of first issues which must have been common enough at the time would not fetch the extraordinary price that they command at the present time. Weight for weight, a very rare postage stamp is probably the most valuable thing in the whole world, and as the value of philatelic treasures advances as time goes on, it may well be that the extraordinary figures already given for scarce stamps are as nothing compared with what such gems will command in the future. Sir Daniel Cooper, of Australia, who formed a collection of stamps between the years 1862 and 1878, owned what was probably the most valuable of the early collections, for in the year last named he sold it to M. Philippe de Ferrari for £3,000 sterling. But this figure was as nothing compared with the estimated value of the Galliera collection in Paris, which in the year 1883, was computed to be worth something like a million and a half-francs, or nearly £60,000.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—It is understood that the Baghdad, Railway Company has approached the Government with a view to securing a modification of the present "trace" of the projected railway to Baghdad. The company has suggested that the main track be carried to Khanekin, on the Persian frontier, by way of Kerkour, thus leaving the left bank of the Tigris. The negotiations on this subject are being kept very dark, but it is reported that the Government does not favour the proposed alterations. In the original scheme Khanekin was to have been reached by a branch line from Saadijeh, which was not to enjoy any kilometric guarantee.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The Emperor William and a select audience, which included most of the Imperial and Prussian Ministers and Secretaries of State, attended this evening a lecture on the Baghdad Railway by Herr von Gwinner, of the Deutsche Bank.

SIR T. R. WYNNE, Chairman of the Railway Board, has arrived at Madras, en route for Ceylon, to discuss questions relating to Indo-Ceylon Railway connection.

TOLSTOY'S LAST WORK.

An Unpublished Play.

When the moral crisis occurred in Count Tolstoy's life which led him to abjure literature in favour of a manual labour says Maurice Baring in the "Daily Mail" fortunately for the world, the consistent vein of inconsistency which distinguished this great man from his childhood upwards prevented the entire realisation of his new ideal in practice. That is to say, although he sometimes used the spade, he did not altogether abandon the pen. It may be a lie that the pen is mightier than the sword, but in Tolstoy's case there is no doubt that the pen was mightier than the spade. As a husbandman he was an unconvincing amateur; as a writer he was the prose Humer of his time.

Tolstoy, fortunately for us, never ceased to write, and when he died he left behind him a mass of unpublished MSS. Among them was a play, "The Living Corpse," which is at this moment being acted in the "Art Theatre" at Moscow. The play was written in 1900. The subject was one of those stories which happen in real life, which we read in the law reports of the Press—those slices of raw life—and of which we say when we read them: "What a good subject for a book or a play." The story was taken whole from an actual law suit which occurred some years previously; Tolstoy took the facts, changed the surroundings, the milieu in which they happened, and also the characters, and made a play. But that's the question. Did he make a play?

If "The Living Corpse" were produced in London, I feel certain that nine out of ten of our dramatic critics would start their notice by saying that "The Living Corpse" was perhaps very good, only it was not a play; after that they could comfortably slide down a nice little side issue as to what a play really is, and as to how Tolstoy ought to have written "The Living Corpse.

THE STORY OF THE PLAY.

That discussion can be left to the critics when "The Living Corpse," is produced in London. But in the meantime what was the story and what did Tolstoy do with it? The story is as follows: Liza Protasova leaves her husband Theodore whom she had loved, because, like Commander Sir, he is

"A little slovenly in dress,
A trifle prone to drunkenness."

Not a bad man but weak extravagant and given to periodic outbreaks when he spends the night listening to gipsies singing and drinking champagne. You must know Russia to understand what listening to gipsies means and you must be well inoculated with gipsy music before you understand the tyrannical spell of it. It is in a lesser degree like smoking opium you think it is tedious or nauseous until it has got hold of you, then you can't give it up, and you spend your last penny to prolong the sojourn in your musical paradise. A part from these more or less venial failings,—Theodore, as I have said, is not a bad man, nor is he even an unfaithful husband. Nevertheless, his wife, after one of these periodic outbursts, leaves him and returns to her mother, who, strangely approves of such a course. But no sooner has Liza taken this step than she repents herself of it, and she sends Theodore a message by one Karenin, asking him to come back to her. Karenin is an honest prig and a bore. He is also in love with Liza. He executes the commission, but Theodore is listening to the gipsies, and especially to one of them called Masha, and he refuses to go back; not because he can't tear himself away, but because he knows that if he did it would all begin again some other day.

ALTERNATIVE TO SUICIDE.

Weeks go by and then months. Karenin loves Liza; Liza loves Karenin. Masha loves Theodore. Liza's mother wishes her daughter to be divorced and to marry Karenin. An embassy with this proposal is despatched to Theodore. But according to the Russian law in such a case, in order to get a divorce, when a wife has left her husband because she no longer wishes to be his wife the husband must take the guilt on himself. He must declare himself a guilty, unfaithful husband and if he isn't one he must concoct Sham evidence to show that he is and swear to it. This Theodore refuses to do because he is not guilty he has not been unfaithful. He says I have been a bad husband I am a worthless man but there are things which I can't do, and one of them is to quietly tell the necessary lies in order to make this divorce possible." He seeks another solution. He finds a simple one—suicide. But when the revolver is at his temple, he hesitates, in an agony, and at that moment Masha, the gipsy, intervenes, sees what is happening, and suggests another solution—that he should let the world think he had killed himself, and in reality escape with her, leaving his wife free to marry Karenin. He does this. He writes a letter to his wife saying he is about to kill himself; he leaves his clothes by the river. The plan succeeds; by chance a corpse is found; Liza says it is that of her husband (and it's no use saying that this is improbable, because it all happened); Theodore and Masha disappear, and Karenin marries Liza. All is for the best—for them.

THEODORE'S FINAL SOLUTION.

Theodore sails deeper into the mud, and one fine day, when he is telling his story to a friend in a squalid tavern, he is overheard by a kind of tramp, who, quick to see the possible profit arising out of such a situation, suggests to Theodore a soneme of joint blackmail; that they should blackmail Liza. Theodore tells him to go to what I see now is prettily called "the underground world"; and the tramp, in a rage, calls a policeman and gives Theodore in charge for bigamy. But not only is Theodore had up for bigamy, but his wife and Karenin also; they are charged with conspiracy—if that be the right term—for having, that is to say, been privy to the scheme, and for having paid Theodore to get out of the way and to become a "living corpse." The maximum penalty of the law for bigamy is exile to Siberia, the minimum what is called "Church contrition"; but in any case the second marriage is cancelled, and if Karenin, Theodore, and Liza were acquitted of conspiracy, Liza and Theodore would nevertheless be bound to resume their interrupted married life. The lawyers don't believe a word of the true story as it is told by Masha, Theodore, and Theodore, to prevent Liza from being bound to him once more, commits suicide in the corridor of the law court during the trial. That is the story; and these are the facts such as they actually happened in real life.

Now how has Tolstoy dealt with the story? He has not bothered to write acts at all. But he has written a series of scenes, twelve in all, in which the things which happen are those which in other plays we presume have occurred during the entractes. Thus in Scene 1 we see the Protasova family after Liza's return, when Liza sends Karenin to her husband. In Scene 2 we see Theodore listening to the gipsies. In Scene 6 we see Liza's younger sister paying a visit to Theodore on her own account and trying to arrange matters. In Scene 8 we see Karenin's mother, who is strongly opposed to the marriage of her son with Liza, and we see her receiving Liza for the first time. In Scene 10 we see the home of the Karenins when they receive the summons of the law court. In Scene 11 the preliminary examination of the three actors in the drama by the juge d' instruction and in Scene 12 the corridor of the law court.

It is exactly as a Kipling's "Story of the Gadsby" were put on the stage. The scenes are short, so short that the sometimes seem long because you are not given time to enter into the atmosphere. The characters are so real that it is difficult for the best actor not to diminish their reality. This is why perhaps the play is better to read than to see.

ART THEATRE OF MOSCOW.

The "Art Theatre" of Moscow is justly considered, at the present moment, to possess the most complete, the most carefully disciplined, the most harmonious, artistic, and capable company of actors in Europe. The "production" on this stage, whether for the fantasy of Maeterlinck (as in "The Blue Bird") or the realism of Chekhov, is unrivalled. In Tolstoy's play the scene in which Theodore is listening to the gipsies is typical of the production. It is a miracle of detail and realism, a triumph of artistic interpretation.

It is curious to look at such a scene from the stalls; to look on, in cold blood, at what is generally seen through a mist of glamour. (Gipsies in this case are not ragged people in picturesque clothes; they are a chorus of men and women in everyday dress who, though swarthy in complexion, look like the audience in the upper circle at a Queen's Hall concert.)

Sitting in the stalls we notice first of all the extreme boredom and fatigue of the gipsies. They yawn; one of them has got toothache and a swollen face; they carry on an undercurrent of irrelevant conversation among themselves while they automatically sing. We notice, above all things, the mechanical side of the gaisty and the poetry they are paid to afford. We see the guttering candles; the empty champagne bottles; the lieutenant in uniform, beating time semi-consciously to the music; while the sun which has just risen, streams through the windows of the cheerless private room of the restaurant. But although we see all this we also see by the expression on Theodore's face that were he in that room in real life we should be sharing the glamour he feels; we should be oblivious of every sordid detail and of all the mechanism; we should only be aware of the poetry, the romance, the passion evoked by that wailing concord of piercing, discordant sounds, which play on the nerves like a bow upon strings.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Adoption of British Resolutions.

THE Opium Conference at the Hague on Dec. 10 adopted the British resolutions:—

1. Preventing the sending of raw opium to countries where its importation is prohibited.

2. In favour of determining upon marks of identity for consignments of export of above five kilogrammes (a kilo being equal to 2 1-5 lb.), this being an amendment proposed by Germany.

3. Submitting exportation and importation to the agency of designated persons, transmission being regulated by the Postal Union.

On the proposal of Germany the restriction of places of entry and exportation may be decreed, provided that commercial conditions are not against it.

The Dutch delegation submitted a draft treaty restricting trade in raw opium exclusively to the Governments of the countries engaged in its production and consumption.

LABOUR UNREST.

A settlement has been arrived at at the Board of Trade conference between representatives of the railway companies and the leaders of the union railwaymen. There have been concessions to the men on various points, and on the question of recognition a compromise has been effected.

The railway companies have come to a common decision to raise excursion fares by not more than ten per cent. in order to meet the increased cost of working due to wage advances. The price of season tickets will also be raised on most lines.

At a conference of delegates of the various organisations of postal workers held at Birmingham on Dec. 10 it was announced that the Government had promised to propose next Session the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the workers' grievances, and a resolution suggesting unconstitutional methods of agitation was accordingly withdrawn. The conference was conducted in private, lasted about six hours, and at its close the following communication was made for publication:—"The Prime Minister, following his declaration in the House of Commons has, through the Postmaster-General, communicated to the postal associations the intention of the Government to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of postal servants in the next Session of Parliament; in other words, he had conceded the demands of the postal workers and there is no longer any danger of a postal disturbance during the coming Christmas season. Great satisfaction was expressed by the conference with the decisions of the Government.

The representatives of the London motor-cab proprietors and the union drivers, having failed to arrive at a settlement of the dispute about extras, have agreed to refer the question to a joint conference of both parties with Sir George Askwith at the Board of Trade.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE'S ROMANCE.

The announcement on Dec. 14, that the Emperor Francis Joseph has granted the Archduke Henry indefinite leave of absence, and has stopped his army pay means that yet another member of the Imperial Family has finally given up Court life.

The Archduke Henry, the son of the late Grand Duke of Tuscany, and brother of Leopold Wolfling, has his full share of the artistic talents of this branch of the Habsburg family, and he has made a name for himself as a painter and etcher.

More than a year ago he left the garrison at Enns, where he served as a captain of Dragoons, for Munich, in order to devote himself entirely to painting. It appears that he took this step without asking formally for leave of absence, and since then he has not appeared at any Court function.

Whilst in Munich, the Archduke fell in love with a girl of a middle-class family, whose name has not been made known, but whom it is said he desired to marry. As the Emperor, however, refused his permission, the Archduke Henry decided for the present not to follow the example of his brother Leopold Wolfling and abandon his rank, but nevertheless he refused to return to his military duties, and settled permanently in Munich, in order to continue his art studies and remain near the lady of his affections.

Under these circumstances he could not be allowed to continue to draw army pay without a subversion of military discipline, but he will be permitted to retain his revenue and rank as an Archduke unless he actually contracts a mesalliance.

RAILWAY RETURNS

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th December on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	200	.....	600
Or, per mile of railway	23	12	.....	35
For previous 23 weeks of half year	12,282	6,352	38	18,672
Total for 24 week	12,682	6,552	38	19,272
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	511	483	.....	994
Per mile of Ry..	30	28	.....	58
Total to corresponding date..	13,650	10,492	100	24,242

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 394
Do. to date .....Rs. 4,970

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th December on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week.....	10,000	23,000	.....	43,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	234	.....	305
For previous 23 weeks of half year	2,10,694	7,48,794	2,947	9,62,435
Total for 24 weeks	2,20,694	7,81,794	2,947	10,05,435
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,840	68,754	.....	75,594
Per mile of Ry.	49	487	.....	536
Total to corresponding date.	1,79,387	7,05,888	4,876	8,90,151

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 32,594
Increase to date .....Rs. 1,16,284

BY THE WAY.

THE CITY AND THE TEMPLE.

The quarrel between the City Corporation and the Middle Temple, that looks like leading to litigation, which would in any event benefit the barristers, is no novelty, because there have been "strained relations" between these two bodies for centuries. Pepys records that in March 1668: "My Lord Mayor being invited this day to dinner at the Reader's at the Temple, and endeavouring to carry his sword up, the students did pull it down, and forced him to stay all the day in a private chamber until the Reader could get the young gentlemen to dinner; and then the Lord Mayor did retreat out of the Temple by stealth with his sword up." The Lord Mayor—Sir William Turner—complained to the King, but was referred to the Law Courts, and the matter of "right and privilege" remains undecided. The present dispute, as already stated, appears to turn on the old points of jurisdiction and assessment.

MR. BONAR LAW AS A BOY.

The selection of Mr. Bonar Law has as Lord Grey has said, shown to every schoolboy in Canada that if he has the ability he may become Prime Minister at Westminster. We see from Canada that Mr. H. A. Powell, K. C., of St. John, New Brunswick, has been recalling what Mr. Bonar Law was like when as a boy he lived near Rexton, in Kent County of that Province. He describes him as being: "A sturdy boy, with a thick crop of bushy, wiry hair, effervescing with animal spirits, possessed of an open countenance and frank and pleasant manner, active in all boyish games, good-humoured, but always ready for a fight if he thought he was being imposed on; a manly boy, more fond of a frolic than study, with an assured and taking way, but giving no indication of those remarkable intellectual and personal qualities which he has since developed."

ABUNDANT BERRIES.

The Covent Garden salesman says a correspondent who this time last year cycled 600 miles in fruitless search of berried holly will save some travelling expenses during the present Christmastide, because berries of all kinds are almost everywhere remarkably abundant in England. Hips and haws on unpleached hedges have seldom made so brave a show, and the leaves on many holly bushes are half-hidden by the coral fruit. The brilliant display extends to the rarer berry-bearing bushes, such as the spindle-tree, the common barberry, the buckthorn, and the strawberry-tree. Unluckily, the handsome fruit of the last-named shrub is not long left unmolested, being voraciously devoured by blackbirds and thrushes when barely ripe.

"IN CAMERA."

A considerable amount of astonishment, the "Law Times" thinks, will be felt at the recent ruling of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane with reference to the publication to certain persons interested of the shorthand writer's transcript of the hearing of a petition for nullity tried in camera. The matter was brought up on a motion to commit for contempt made against the petitioner and her solicitors and the learned judge stated that the only right that the parties had was to communicate the result of the trial, and that no further information might be given even to the nearest relations.

"OPEN TO SERIOUS DOUBT."

Our contemporary agrees that to prevent the general publication of details in cases of this kind, or where a hearing in public would defeat the ends of justice, trials "in camera" are necessary; but it is of opinion that the rule enunciated by the learned judge in this recent case is open to serious doubt. At the present time an agitation exists for the hearing of all divorce cases with closed doors, but, the "Law Times" adds, if a strong argument were wanted against such an exception to the rule that an English court of justice is always conducted with open doors, the recent pronouncement of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane supplies it.

THE THRIFTY SCOT.

Much is heard in these days of the cost of living having gone up, but it is rather curious to find that in spite of it all the amount of money deposited in the Savings Banks of the country continues to increase by leaps and bounds. A year ago the Edinburgh Savings Bank showed an increase in its funds of £106,000; this year it shows an increase of over £160,000. Not only has the amount deposited increased, but the number of depositors has increased also. So some Scots at all events still believe in taking care of the bawbees.

THE LARGEST PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVES

The Southern Pacific Railway has recently put into service twelve large Mallet articulated compound locomotives, which are at present the heaviest passenger engines in America, and consequently anywhere to be found. These engines are illustrated and described in Engineering. The section on which they are used is that on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, known as the Sacramento Division. This division is a remarkable one. It carries one on the western journey in the winter from snow and ice several feet thick down to the orange ranches of California in two or three hours, a change of scene which seldom fails to impress the traveller.

KILLED BY DOGS.

A shocking occurrence at Middlesbrough appears to have escaped general notice. A youth of eighteen, of not very reputable character, went over a wall into the yard of a marine store, and was savagely attacked by mastiffs: "He was found almost nude, his clothes having been torn off him by the dogs. His scalp was hanging in shreds, and there were bites all over his body. He was conscious when rescued, and said that he went into the yard for a night's sleep. The dogs were kept loose in the yard to protect the premises. At the inquest held on the body the jury came to the conclusion that "Death was due to wounds inflicted by dogs" while the deceased was trespassing on private property, and that no blame attached to anyone. The local town council regarded the occurrence in a somewhat more serious light, and the Watch Committee advised the owner of the dogs—two mastiffs and a boarhound—to destroy them and accept compensation, but this he has refused to do. The matter is accordingly to be referred to the Home Secretary.

MAETERLINCK AND THE BELGIANS.

M. Masterlinck, who is now announced as the Nobel prize-winner, is a Belgian who does not love Belgium. His fellow-countrymen were very slow to discover his genius. When M. Octave Mirbeau wrote the article in the "Figaro" which made him famous, they shrugged their shoulders, saying that it was an advertisement which he had paid for. That is one of the poet's grounds of quarrel with them; and another is their extreme clericalism, which he gave as a reason for refusing to participate in the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence. It was, he said, "a fallacious independence"; and the Belgian Government, he declared, was "the most reactionary and the most hostile to liberty in all Europe, with the sole exceptions of those of Russia and Turkey."

THE WEATHER IN THE ALPS.

The winter in Switzerland has so far been very mild, to the great disappointment of tourists who have gone out for the winter sports. In the greater part of Switzerland the usual falls of snow have not taken place, and the weather has been gloriously fine, as much as seven or eight hours' sunshine having been registered in the mountains until quite recently. Flowers were then blooming, and even the mountain strawberry could be picked. St. Moritz however, seems to have had better luck, for the snow has fallen there in sufficient quantity for tobogganning. The exceptional warmth of the weather coming after a hot summer prevents the snow from lying in other places, but a mild December often means a hard January so that those who look forward to the winter sports need not despair.

Nineteen Royal Academicians have forwarded a a letter to King Alfonso requesting clemency for a cartoonist named Sagrista, who is undergoing a sentence nine years' imprisonment for having published a cartoon entitled "Homage to Ferrer."

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MEN AND MATTERS.

SIR GEORGE FARRAR.

The opposition in the Union Parliament will suffer a serious loss, if Sir George Farrar persists in his decision to retire from politics. In the prolonged absence of Sir Starr Jameson through ill-health, Sir George has led the party with conspicuous success. He served in the Colonial Division during the South African war, and was awarded the D.S.O., and his knighthood was conferred upon him in 1902.

SIR JOSEPH WARD.

The Premier of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, has been called the Pooh-bah of Antipodean politics by his opponents, and his friends have declared that he is the one politician in New Zealand, who can be trusted by business men. He has held almost every imaginable office in New Zealand Cabinets, and if he has not impressed the world like Mr. Seddon, his political father, did he has been a prominent and pleasing figure both in England and his own country.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER.

His sturdy Imperialism is distrusted by Radicals over here as much as his zeal for compulsory service, national defence, and contributions to the Navy; but for that Sir Joseph cares not one jot. He is fifty-seven years of age, and both his wife and daughter are well-known in this country.

THE PEACE CENTENARY.

The Treaty of Ghent, signed on Christmas Eve, 1814, marked the close of the last war between Britain and the United States. The centenary of its signature deserves to be celebrated, and preparations are already on foot. At a meeting held the other day, it was decided to form a British committee, and the name of Lord Grey was happily suggested for the presidency. There is no man in British politics more fitted for the office. During his memorable Governor-Generalship Lord Grey won the affection of Canada and the respect of her southern neighbour.

THE MARTYR.

One feels a sincere admiration for the resolute Mr. Geiger, who is Unionist candidate for the Romford Division, and has taken a vow neither to smoke, dance, nor play cards until either the Unionists triumph in Romford or the Radicals are ejected at Westminster. One believes the martyr may take comfort. Unless one are much mistaken, the day when he will be able to smoke, dance, and play cards to his heart's content is coming very near.

BEDFORD'S BOOK.

Bunyan's copy of Foxe's Book of Martyrs was recently offered for sale at Sotheby's by direction of the trustees of the Bedford Literary Institute. It will be remembered that when the decision to sell the book was first announced the Attorney-General postponed proceedings until he had investigated the title of the trustees to dispose of it. Their action was found to be legal, but public opinion was against the trustees, and the book was withdrawn as only £600 was bid for it. The refusal of American collectors to acquire a volume which is really, though not legally, public property was very creditable to them.

PICTURES FOR THE LORDS.

Not long ago six Peers presented panels to be placed in the corridor leading from the Central Hall of the Palace of Westminster. Meanwhile, their lordships, own apartments remained rather bare. Lord Beauchamp, the First Commissioner of Works, has partly remedied this defect. In the Royal Gallery he has hung Copley's picture of the Death of Chatham. This gigantic canvas was until recently[] to be discovered—it would be untrue to say that it could be seen—in one of the new basement rooms of the National Gallery. The arrangement was known to be provisional, and it is satisfactory to learn that the picture is now to be placed in such appropriate surroundings.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Unionist party is developing a good deal of strength in the discussion on foreign policy. Mr. Mark Sykes's maiden speech was a feature of the first debate, and Mr. Aubrey Herbert made a very successful first appearance. Mr. Herbert, who has won South Somerset, knows a great deal about the Near and Middle East, and has succeeded in making the Somersetshire yokel keenly interested in Macedonia. It was one of his hobbies to make notes for his election speeches in Turkish.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

Being an ultra-democratic community, New Zealand indulges in the luxury of triennial elections. So far as one can see the system is not a success. A good deal of the first Session of each Parliament is devoted to discussion of the real will of the people as expressed at the polls. Sessions, too, is devoted to legislation which is rushed through at a great pace. Session three is ruined by the prospective polling at the end of it. In practice, New Zealand seems to enjoy only one effective Session in three years.

"BOOTLES' BABY."

The late Mrs. Stannard, who was known in most parts of the world where, English is spoken as John Strange Winter, will always deserve a paragraph in the annals of letters as the author of "Bootles' Baby." She was a prolific writer, and had some seventy other works to her name in the British Museum Catalogue, but none was so successfull as Bootles.

"ROBERT ELSMERE."

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who was a prominent figure at the recent deputation to Mr. Asquith has not made so wide an appeal to the general public as Mrs. Stannard; but her novels have gone much deeper than those of John Strange Winter. She reached fame with "Robert Elsmere" many years ago, and since then she has hardly had a single failure.

A PRINCESS'S EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

The Princess Royal's adventure at sea recalls the unpleasant experiences of Princess Cecilia, daughter of Eric IV. of Sweden. This strong-minded princess stipulated that any one aspiring to her hand should undertake to take her to England within a year from the wedding day, for the great desire of her life was to see Queen Elizabeth. The Marquis of Baden, accepted the condition, and in 1564 they started on the voyage, and account of which has been published in the Transactions of the Royal History. They crossed from Stockholm to Finland in a storm, in which the pilot lost heart to the extent of pointing out the rock on which they were going to be shipwrecked. Thence they proceeded to Calais by way of Lituania, Poland, Germany, and Flanders. The Channel passage was so stormy that the princess "waxed wonderful sick, both in body and in mind," and they had to turn back twice from Dover. The party did not reach London until September, 1565, after ten months' travelling.

NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

The rejection of the Naval Prize Bill calls to mind a dictum of the famous Cochrane. It was after his immortal exploit of cutting out the Esmeralda at Callao in 1820—when he forcibly took from San Martin's yacht the prize money which his gallant men had so nobly earned—that the great sailor remarked, "Brave men will always demand and expect their prize-money." In fifteen months of our war with France and Spain, Lord Cochrane (he was not yet Earl of Dundonald) realised the vast sum of prize-money represented by the capture of fifty privateers and merchantmen, 122 guns, and 534 prisoners, this record being accomplished in a crazy little sloop of fifty-four men! When, in Trafalgar year, he came sailing into Plymouth Sound with £75,000 as his own share of the prize-money, he had "a tall gold candlestriek at each masthead." Lord Cochrane never had the good luck to serve with or under Nelson but they mutually admired each other.

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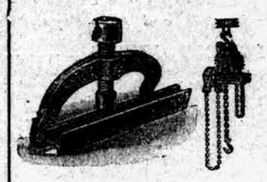

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